JUNE 2, 1945

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 60, NO. 39 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Unpleasant Controversy

THE discussion of the alleged Ontario Gestapo is already petering out into side issues and irrelevancies, and the language in which it is being carried on is such as to make us regret very deeply that it is not being carried on in the Legislature where there are rules of order and a Speaker to enforce them.

The trouble is chiefly due to Mr. Jolliffe, who seems unable to concentrate on the one serious point of the whole business. That point is, that the Ontario provincial police set-up includes an organization—apparently a one-man organization now—whose business it is to collect information about citizens of Ontario by detective methods, *and* (and this is essential to the case) that that information is supplied to certain persons for the discrediting of opponents of the Drew Government. Mr. Drew does not deny the existence of the officer referred to, nor the list of investigated persons; he maintains that both existed under the previous Government, that he has made no change in them, that he knows nothing personally of the information in the files, and that anyhow there is no secrecy about the business because the investigation work of this branch of the provincial police was fully disclosed years ago.

Mr. Jolliffe's main line of argument to establish the second (and vital) part of his thesis, the improper use of the police information for the discrediting of political opponents, is the famous Sanderson libels, and in his extraordinary anxiety to get Mr. Drew personally involved (which is not at all necessary to the case) he makes great play of a letter, which he does not claim to have seen with his own eyes, but which is alleged to have been written to Sanderson by Mr. Drew and to have begun: "Dear Sandy". Mr. Drew has denied that any such letter was ever written, a denial which should dispose of the matter unless Mr. Jolliffe can produce either the letter itself or an affidavit from somebody who has seen it; but Mr. Jolliffe makes much play about a careless error in Mr. Drew's statement, in which the Premier buttressed his denial by an argument based on a date supposed to have been used by Mr. Jolliffe in reference to the Sandy letter but actually used in quite another connection. The practice of using as evidence letters which you have not yourself seen is extremely risky in any case, and that of going on using them when the alleged writer has denied their existence is simply foolish. If Mr. Jolliffe still believes that there is a letter written on the Ontario House (London) letterhead and beginning "Dear Sandy", we suggest to him that it may have been written by a different person.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS, ONCE MORE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, EVIDENCES THE REALITY OF PEACE.

The Sixteen Thousand

IF THERE has to be a list of sixteen thousand persons "investigated" by the Ontario provincial police, it would have been a great disappointment to SATURDAY NIGHT not to find its editor-in-chief included in it, especially when there are included such persons as the Very Rev. Peter Bryce and the Rev. Provost Cosgrave. While we have no first hand knowledge of this list whatever, we think we can assure Mr. Jolliffe that it is highly improbable that these three names got into it under Mr. Drew's administration. We think we can assure him also that the list almost certainly includes the names of several Progressive Conservatives of high standing who were associated with these three persons (and with a number of members of Mr. Jolliffe's party) in the endeavor to ensure that people with less ability to protect themselves—minor labor leaders, foreigners, the "little people" generally—should have a reasonable chance to establish their innocence if dealt with under the rather extensive powers of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

And anyhow we rather think that Mr. Drew is on the list himself, and if he isn't he ought to be. There have been occasions when he was a very ardent advocate of the liberty of the subject.

Why Help Houde?

WE HAVE no difficulty in understanding the reasons why the French-Canadian wing of the Progressive Conservative party is running no candidates in certain Quebec constituencies, and they are perfectly legitimate. No national party is under obligation to run candidates in *all* the constituencies of the country, and where there is no hope of winning or even of making a decent run it is proper to abstain.

What puzzles us is the fact that the organizer of this wing of the party should have expressly named the candidates in five such constituencies whom his party regards as being the choice of the people. This seems like an entirely unnecessary anticipation of the results of the election. If the French-Canadian wing of the party wants Mr. Camillien Houde, for example, to win in one of the Montreal constituencies it is entirely natural that it should proclaim him to be the choice of the constituency; but if it doesn't want Mr. Houde to win it should have abstained from expressing any view about the election. As it is, we fear many French-Canadian Progressive Conservatives will take this expression as constituting a recommendation from their organizer to vote for Mr. Houde, and this is going to be embarrassing to Progressive Conservatives in other provinces who regard Mr. Houde as somebody who should still be in an internment camp.

We have been trying also to answer the question, what good the election of Mr. Houde would do the Progressive Conservatives, and we are somewhat at a loss. It is true that he would doubtless join Mr. Bracken's followers in voting no-confidence in the Mackenzie King administration. But it is no use throwing out an administration unless you can replace it. Would Mr. Houde accept office in a Bracken

(*Continued on Page Three*)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Tory Policy in Britain	P. Thorneycroft	6
Mr. King Likely to Win	Wilfrid Eggleston	8
Ontario Election Prospects	D. P. O'Hearn	10
Problems of German Property	John Gaunt	11
Strategy in the Far East	Willson Woodside	12
Should Labrador Be Canada's?	Goldwin Gregory	16
Renew Incentives for Prosperity	W. A. McKague	30
Consumer Demand Rules in Peace	P. M. Richards	30

Hélène Jobidon Gagnon —*Photo by Nakash*

NAME IN THE NEWS

This French - Canadian Woman Strives to Light Fires of Unity

By COROLYN COX

EARLY in the election planning, one Quebec party organizer, viewing the political turmoil in his province, moaned that it might take the women to straighten it out—they are a majority of the voters. Since then the women of liberated France have flooded their country with female civic officials. Undoubtedly the French-speaking women of Quebec are stirring today in a way they have never done before, though their technique is different from the Anglo-Saxon feminist. Hélène Jobidon Gagnon, for example, is a vivacious slip of a "coquette." But she carries inside her a savage determination to be "free"—to think as she likes, to read what she wants. She intends that the children of her Province and the French tongue shall one day enjoy the privileges of what she considers "freedom in education." What this means to her is not something new to her race. It signifies the spirit of Voltaire—and of Laurier in his youth—and now of Bouchard. She is a strong supporter of the newly founded "Rassemblement pour La Justice Sociale," the principal aim of which is to campaign for a Minister of Education in the Province of Quebec. She backs "L'Institute Démocratique" (founded by the Hon. Senator T. D. Bouchard) which recently jammed the large hall of Montreal High School when Jean Charles Harvey discoursed on the need to banish "Fear"—fear of the Devil, fear of life, fear of everything. When Hélène talks of these things, you wonder whether there is a land mine inside her blowing up!

Broadcasting

The next moment she is replacing her husband, during his absence at the San Francisco Conference, on his commercial broadcast, "Chose du Temps," and herself writing the script on international politics. And she has recently published a book, "Blanc et Noir," which covers her war-time experience; crossing to West Africa for the purpose of broadcasting Allied propaganda to the peoples of North Africa in preparation for the Allied landings there. She and her journalist-editor husband went together, but Hélène was not in the capacity of mere wife. She had her own "mission" to do, a job of work for the British foreign office. So few Canadian citizens between the eastern border of Ontario and the west coast of British Columbia realize that there are women of this sort in the Province of Quebec!

"Terrible Child"

Hélène Jobidon was a successful journalist herself before she married "Jean-Louis." She was brought up, believe it or not, a tough little tomboy. Thirty-three years ago she was born in Quebec City, but she grew up living all over the Province, gaining what she describes as a "bumpy" education. Her Anglo-French mother was reared in the Protestant faith, turned Roman Catholic at the age of 17. Her French-Canadian father was a land surveyor, pioneered in the James Bay district, took the family with him to all sorts of out-of-the-way spots. They travelled by canoe, like as not, learned to call home where they spent the night. Hélène spent her seventh birthday in an Abitibi Indian village.

She says she was a terrible child, reckless, climbing trees and cliffs, managing boats and canoes, a wiry creature of the outdoors.

Needless to state, when she was deposited for further education in the Bellevue Convent of the Notre Dame Congregation, she didn't like it. Used to liberty, both mental and physical, she felt, she says, that she was having her soul squeezed out. She found her fellow students silly, self-conscious and at the same time sophisticated in their own way. However, she had some good teachers and had to study hard. She was given good French. At seventeen she left, though her education was by no means finished.

About 1928 the family settled down from their wanderings when the father took a post in Quebec City. Helene embarked upon a commercial course. The family were always bilingual. Hélène soon got herself a job as secretary in the Provincial Government Opposition.

Meantime, she had already begun writing, publishing her first effort when she was seventeen. When she left the government service to take a post with the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co. she became secretary and translator of their publication, *La Tour*. She was a casual contributor to *L'Evenement*, writing articles on a wide variety of subjects.

When Jean-Louis Gagnon and his bright young friends launched the short-lived but sparkling organ, *Vivre*, Jean-Louis sought out Hélène Jobidon to secure one of her lively satires for the new publication. Jean-Louis went out to Hélène's home in Loretteville eleven times before he succeeded in catching up with Hélène and pinning her down for an article. However in the end she wrote him a daring little piece called "*L'Aplatventrisme*" (the art of flattery, the art of walking on one's stomach), which attracted considerable attention. Two years later Jean-Louis married the author.

Thereafter the Gagnons were continually the centre of an interesting "cercle" of young ideas wherever they were. In Quebec City, when Jean-Louis edited *L'Evénement*, a unit in Senator Nicol's string of publications, Hélène worked under him as a reporter. When "the boss" was away, she says, she took advantage of her opportunity to write somewhat more radical stuff in her own humorous and satirical daily half column.

Left-Wheeling Circle

All through the depression their group gathered together over lunch or supper at the Old Homestead restaurant in Quebec City, where the Gagnons had a suite. They were a progressive, left-wheeling circle. Against the Quebec City background, Jean-Louis looked bright red when he was the only commentator to come out bluntly against Franco in Spain and for Blum in France. His paper supported the Liberal government all through the war.

As radio bulked larger in Gagnon's interest and income, he left his editorial post, and became political reporter for *Le Soleil*. Hélène learned to broadcast, too, continued to write occasional articles. She is also a good cook.

In 1941, Gagnon went to England with a group of Canadian newspaper editors. Afterward, on behalf of the British Foreign Office, he went on to West Africa. Hélène set forth across the war-time Atlantic on her own to join him. Her account of this crossing makes a piquant yarn in "Blanc et Noir." She was herself a member of the Anglo-American Information Mission that spent about four months in Accra. She planned her book before she started, took with her a lively political curiosity. If the writing is occasionally a bit hermetic it is never dull, and Anglo-Saxons reading it get an interesting view of themselves seen in a French mirror. Madame Gagnon has included subtle and arresting psychological sketches of the black and white races, and the different relationships between the races established by the various white nations who have put their fingers into the African pie.

All three of Hélène Gagnon's brothers volunteered for active service in this war. She is staunchly committed not only to the defeat of fascism wherever it crops up in the world, but acutely desirous of seeing unity established between the French and English groups of Canada. Her words have lighted a number of fires.

• •

QUEST FORSAKEN

I'LL no more go journeying
Dale and mountain over;
I am done with moor and moon,
Cap and cloak, song and shoon
Of the wistful rover.

Build a cairn, build a cairn
By the woodland pool,
By the singing woodland brook;
I have looked with Jaques' look:
I have found the fool.

And the vision followed once
(Far the following seems)
Falls from hill and star and sky—
What should such a lout as I
Have to do with dreams?

JOSEPH SCHULL

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Professors of the Humanities Saw Danger in the Offing

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AN editorial in your issue of May 5 has the following remark: "While they were torturing and murdering their own Jews, Catholics, Protestants, socialists, communists, and intellectuals at Buchenwald . . . we taught the humanities in our universities and said it could not happen here." The implication is, I trust, as unintentional as it is unfortunate.

It does not take a very long memory to recall that in all English-speaking universities of Canada it was exactly the teachers of the humanities who were most insistent, often at the cost of considerable resentment, in reminding Canadians that it could happen here. Nowhere were they more insistent, and nowhere more reproached for their insistence, than in Toronto.

Exactly because they were teachers of the humanities they knew, and they went on insisting, that it could happen here; and for the same reason, they know, and you may be sure they will go on insisting, even at the cost of renewed resentment, that it still can happen here, if we let ourselves imagine that the defeat of the German military machine means the disappearance all over the world of the kind of mind that produced Nazism in Germany.

Other editorials of the same issue show that you are aware of the continuing danger; do not make the mistake the democratic nations made before Munich, of not knowing who were their allies.

Vancouver, B.C. L. A. MACKAY

The Lublin Group

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

"THE Task of San Francisco," given first place in The Front Page, SATURDAY NIGHT, April 28, endorses the totalitarian doctrine that might is right: To say that in international relations the *de facto* authority in any country must be recognized as the government is to say that wherever an aggressor drives out a legitimate government any quisling group sustained by the invader becomes the government of the victimized nation. If Quisling's name is synonymous with treason, are we to confer respectability on Bierut (born Krasnodebski), the Moscow-appointed "President of Poland," whose position is precisely the same as Quisling's?

The Government of Poland with headquarters in London is recognized by all the world except the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. It is the Government with which the U.S.S.R. made the Polish-Soviet Agreement of July 30, 1941—signed, be it noted, in London. It directed and financed the organization and the operations of the Polish Home Army until the "liberation" of Poland by the Red Army. It directs and finances the Polish fighting forces in Italy, in Holland, and in Germany.

By no stretch of the imagination can the Lublin clique be considered the Government of Poland. Its one aim is to make Poland, in 1939 the sixth nation in Europe, either a vassal of the Soviet Union or a Socialist Republic of the Union.

Malton, Ont. (REV.) JOHN B. O'REILLY

Mercator's Mathematics

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read with some interest your article, May 12 entitled "Accurate World Maps".

Concerning a world map on a flat surface Mercator's Projection will not be disturbing to one's sense of proportion if he will keep in mind the actual intent and method used. In Osgood's "Advanced Calculus", page 169, the following discussion on Mercator's Charts is found: "In mapping the earth on a sheet of paper it is not possible to preserve the shapes of the countries and the islands, the lakes and the peninsulas represented. Some distortion is inevitable, and the problem of cartography is to render its disturbing effect as slight as possible. This demand will be met satisfactorily if we can make the angle at which two curves intersect on the earth's surface go over into the same angle on the map. For then a small triangle on the surface of the earth, made by arcs of great circles, will appear in the map as a small curvilinear triangle having the same angles and almost straight sides, and so it will look very similar to the original triangle. What is true of triangles is true of other small figures, and thus we should get a map in which Cuba will look like Cuba and Iceland like Iceland, though the scale for Cuba and the scale for Iceland may be quite different."

Mercator's Charts for mariners have proven adequate for over 375 years, and if it is admitted that they are based on a logical mathematical concept, the accuracy of the method is unquestionable. They are not based upon "naturally inadequate dimensional conceptions", but upon a useful and accurate mathematical procedure.

Rochester, N.Y. FRASER D. PUNNETT

Important Questions

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

NOW is the time for Canadians to request an explanation from their leaders why fascist Argentina was admitted to the San Francisco Conference. Here is a country which has proven beyond a shadow of doubt where its sympathies lie, and that it constitutes a grave threat to world security. What conditions were imposed upon her to insure a regime compatible with international security, which means first the crushing of fascism on her own soil? Is Mr. Roosevelt's voice already so cold that his warnings about Argentina are forgotten?

Much credit is due Mr. Coldwell, of the C.C.F. for his courageous stand in opposing this action. As pointed out in Francis Flaherty's article in SATURDAY NIGHT: "Mr. Coldwell, perhaps more sensitive than others to what the Labor Progressive snipers may have to say about a C.C.F. spokesman who would appear to favor an allegedly fascist power, and thus differ with Russia's representative, disassociated himself from the decision. . ." Does this mean that Mr. King is not so sensitive that he can favor the admission of an allegedly fascist power without having to answer to snipers of Canadian conscience?

Toronto, Ont. M. L. ACKERMAN

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

P. M. RICHARDS, Managing Editor and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
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Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Ont.

Vol. 60, No. 39 Whole No. 2724

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

administration? Or would he give it his support from the back benches? It is true that several of the Bourassa Nationalists accepted office under Mr. Borden in 1911, but Mr. Borden had not come into power on a conscription-for-the-Japanese-war platform — which does seem to make the thing more difficult.

The Mikado

THE formula of "unconditional surrender" was the perfect formula for dealing with the Germans, and has had the most excellent results. It is a good formula for dealing with the Japanese, but in their case it needs one qualification. We do not feel that any harm would be done, and we do believe that at the proper time much good could be achieved, by granting a guarantee that the Mikado's person and office will be preserved inviolate.

There is little if any evidence that the Son of Heaven has any personal responsibility for the atrocities committed by the Japanese military government from Pearl Harbor onwards. That government has been an autocracy composed of a small clique of soldiers with a society of professional assassins as its agent. That it used the prestige and sacred person of the Mikado to achieve its purposes is perfectly true, but what he could have done to prevent this is not clear. The United Nations will obviously have to relegate him and his successors to a dignified seclusion while they establish a state of affairs in which assassination will not be a regular instrument of government, a process which may take a good many years. But to ask the Japanese to abandon him to the unlimited discretion of their enemies is simply to invite a resistance prolonged to the ultimate stage of desperation. In Germany that resistance had to be invited, because there was no other means of breaking the Nazi party power; outside of the Nazi party there was no effective institution in all Germany which could be separated from it. But the Mikadoship—a hereditary and largely religious institution—can be separated from the present military government of Japan, and the separation will make the complete destruction of that government much easier and probably much sooner possible.

The Secret Police

IN THE years 1939-41, when Mr. Mitchell Hepburn was conducting the affairs of the province of Ontario, there was almost certainly a real danger of sabotage of the industrial war effort and even the military effort of the Canadian nation. In addition to the fact that there had been no time to rid the country of German and Italian spies at the outbreak of the war, there was in Canada a substantial political party, now designated under another name and pursuing other policies, which aimed to serve the supposed interests of Russia by diminishing the effectiveness of the Canadian war effort in every possible way.

The proper organization for combating this danger was obviously the national organization of the Royal Mounted Police. But it was the fashion in Ontario at that time, led by Mr. Hepburn and vigorously encouraged by Mr. Drew, to maintain that the national Government and its agency, the R.C.M.P., could not be relied upon to do this job properly. Mr. Hepburn consequently endowed the province of Ontario with various anti-sabotage agencies of its own, which functioned with great vigor and expansiveness, and often with an entire failure to discriminate between actual sabotage and the perfectly legitimate business of organizing the workers in war industries. There was indeed a period when a large part of Ontario appeared to think that organizing workers was itself a dangerous form of sabotage. We are quite prepared to believe that one of these provincial agencies has a file of sixteen thousand dossiers on Ontario citizens; we are prepared to believe that the dossier on Mr. Croll, which is alleged to exist, was prepared during Mr. Hepburn's premiership, though the one on Mr. Hepburn himself seems unlikely to have been started earlier than Mr. Conant's term of office. The R.C.M.P. was equally busy at the same time in the same way, and in view of the circumstances it is not surprising to learn that the two forces did little in the way of collaboration.

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By the end of 1941 the German spies had been pretty well rounded up, the United States was in the war and was being highly cooperative along the border, the pro-Russian party in Canada had become ardently favorable to the war effort, and it seems to us that there was an excellent case for disbanding the Ontario agency and saving the taxpayers a little money. (Some of the police themselves might even have been making a more direct contribution to the war effort in industry or the armed forces.) But it seems to be extraordinarily difficult to wind up a special police force when once it has got going. Perhaps the disposal of the sixteen thousand dossiers presented something of a problem. Anyhow Mr. Conant never got around to winding them up, nor Mr. Nixon, nor Mr. Drew, and they are still there. What they are now doing to justify their salaries we find it hard to imagine.

Mr. Jolliffe, in an election broadcast last week, stated that "It is quite clear that this secret police is deliberately designed by Drew to spy on all opposition to his government, and thus to try and keep himself in power." But the only use that Mr. Jolliffe suggests as having been made of the reports of this branch of the provincial police is that they were handed out to Mr. Sanderson, the Reliable Exterminators advertiser, and to Mr. Gladstone Murray, the propagandist for the capitalist system. We have read practically everything that Mr. Murray has issued in the last three years, and we can recall nothing that could by any possible chance have come from a police dossier; he deals with general principles and not with personalities. Mr. Sanderson is of course another matter. His allegations in the *Globe and Mail* and the *Telegram* against various C.C.F. candidates were declared libellous by the courts, so that if the police provided the information on which these allegations were based they were doing no good either to Mr. Sanderson or to any of the opponents of the C.C.F. Incidentally the election in which Mr. Sanderson intervened was not a provincial one but the Toronto municipal contest.

Any more or less secret police system exposes the government which maintains it to the charge of using it for party purposes. That charge can be and has been brought against successive Dominion governments for the more secret activities of the R.C.M.P. This fact is in our opinion a very good reason why a wise government should keep down its secret police activities to the minimum, and avoid having any if it can. But to assume, on no better evidence than Mr. Sanderson, that a police system is being used to provide political ammunition against opponents is not a proper or dignified course for the leader of an Opposition.

Ontario has evidently an anti-sabotage police; Mr. Drew has failed to abolish it, though he claims to have reduced it to one man. Those who feel that that in itself is a sufficient reason for voting against Mr. Drew's candidates (and we can fully understand the resentment felt in labor circles against any such institution) will obviously do so. Those who feel that some pretty substantial evidence is needed that this police system has been put to an improper use will do well to await the evidence and findings of the inquiry which has been promised.

THE ABSENT

What is the Spring? Only grasses and flowers,
  Only bluebirds and thrushes
Building their green-shadowed bowers,
  And the wild duck in the rushes,
And the long, long ache in my heart
Since I saw you smile and depart.

With you the Spring was a dream
  Radiant in color and life.
Never again will it seem
  New-washed, ribboned, and rife
With the calls to love and content
As it was, when, full-armed, you went.

J. E. MIDDLETON

Prince Olaf at Oxford

DESPATCHES have told of the warm welcome given to Prince Olaf, Crown Prince of Norway, when he returned to Oslo on a British battleship, and he is said to be taking a decisive part in the restoration of his country after five years of Nazi occupation. The Prince made a very fine impression on his visit to Canada a few years ago, and among his most ardent well-wishers are the Rhodes scholars and other students from this country who were at Balliol College in the later 'twenties when he was also a student there.

The Oxford colleges are self-sufficient democracies where royal princes and scholars of small means are on a footing of absolute equality,—and are all subject to a discipline much more strict than prevails at most Canadian universities. Prince Olaf, though a descendant of King Alfred the Great, was more submissive to these rules than many a student from a Scottish manse or a Canadian small town.

During his residence he and the then Master of Balliol shared in an amusing experience. Like King George VI, the Prince is a grandson of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. When the latter died it was necessary for the Prince to go to London, but he could do so only with the personal permission of the Master. He tapped on the door of the latter's study and was told to come in. The Master was busy writing and did not look up. "Well, what can I do for you?" he said.

"I should like to go to London for a day or so," replied the Prince.

"For what reason?" said the Master continuing his writing.

"To attend my grandmother's funeral," was the answer.

"Humph! Can't you think of a better one than that?" said the Master, and then suddenly looking up, recognized his visitor, gave a short gasp, and said: "Yes, you probably would be expected. Permission granted."

The Passing Show

IT IS rumored that a certain distinguished bachelor was highly elated by a recent editorial which stated that the next government in Canada will be elected by the ladies.

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As most former M.P.'s are seeking re-election, the memory of many electors is being stirred into recollection of those strong silent gentlemen who represented them in the late Parliament.

•

Mr. Coldwell's advocacy of old age pensions for everyone on reaching age 60 is regarded by many who have already reached that age as an attempt to cut them off in the prime of their youth.

•

The token army of 30,000 Canadians for the Far East, says an editorial, is a gesture to win Quebec for the Liberals. Militarily speaking, it might have been better to have kept the Japs guessing.

•

Quebec has asked for a slice of Labrador in return for its alleged services in defending Newfoundland. And all that Newfoundland seems to want for its gallant contribution to the defence of world civilization is to be left alone.

•

The Pharisee

HOW wise, how moral is my life,
  How full of noble peace,
For I, with good deeds, am so rife,
  I baffle the Police.
The men across the street are low
  (So thinks the passer-by)
For every one of them can show
  More dandelions than I.
For hours on hours I dug 'em out,
  And aching joints defied.
They languished at a wrestling bout,
  While I swell-up with pride.

J. E. M.

•

Mr. Duplessis declares that he is opposed to all three leaders of the main political parties, but he will support "men who have the courage to stand up." If the Quebec Premier will have the patience to wait until the successful candidates have found their seats, he will have plenty of his friends left with the qualification he desires.

•

Cornell University Medical College has contrived a male mosquito trap by recording the female mosquito song and playing it over to attract the amorous fellow. We get the same results any day without making a song about it.

•

It is reported that postwar freezers are to revolutionize meat distribution, making possible the sale of spring lamb in December. And now, all that is needed is a device to make possible the sale of spring lamb in spring.

•

An accusation in a letter to the press declaring Government officials to have no sense of humor is hardly borne out by the Ottawa gentleman who recently announced that, with wartime restrictions lifted, anyone can now buy a bicycle.

•

Spring Song

LET others toast red robins
  And April's blossomed trees;
My song of praise this spring is
For none of these.
I sing clean floors and windows,
Fresh pies and fricassees,
And a lady in the kitchen
Down on her knees.

AMABEL KING

•

A postwar jeep is planned that will combine all the basic functions of a passenger vehicle, tractor, light truck, mobile power unit, bulldozer, motor-roller and grass cutter. But no relief is offered for those conscientious homeowners who go down on their hands and knees to fork out dandelions from the front lawn.

•

"Wild oats causes a greater loss to agriculture than any other weed," writes a Government conservationist. Nor is the weed so discriminating as the report implies.

•

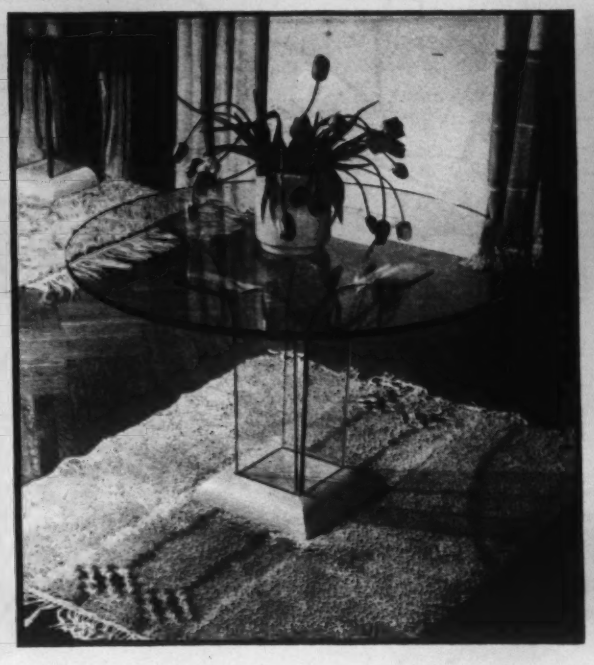
King Gustav of Sweden, at age 86, is still a keen tennis player and declines to switch to golf because "it is an old man's game." However, professional golfers are of the opinion that it would be advantageous for his majesty to take up the game while still in his formative years.

•

Eire is getting careless. She is inviting American troops to visit her and not even sending a kind word to the Japanese.

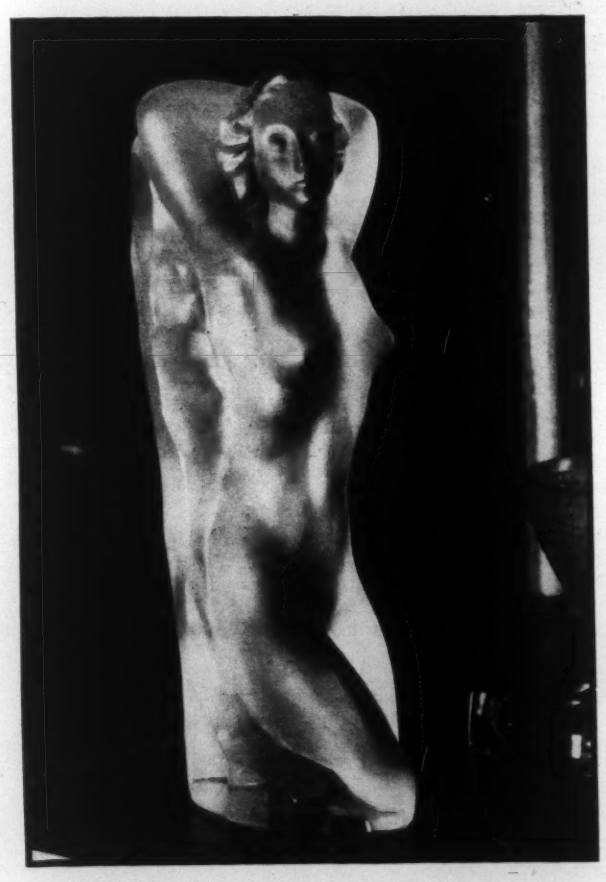
Exhibit Sets New Goals for Industrial Design

Plywood, used in Mosquito construction in Canada's war effort fashions this table by Ridpath's Ltd. and the Finnish chairs.



This American-made table shows a new use of heavy bent glass. The rug is by Karen Bulow.

Designed and made by The T. Eaton Co., Ltd., this desk is painted oyster-gray with an inlay of brown leather.



Sculptural beauty attainable in moulded crystal is instanced by this nude from Czechoslovakia.

By Anthony Adamson, M.A., M.R.A.I.C.

THE Canadian Handicrafts Guild (Ontario) and the Royal Ontario Museum have combined to put on an exhibition in Toronto that is most timely. It is an exhibition of contemporary glass, textiles, ceramics, leatherwork, silver, jewelry, furniture, bookbinding and printing. It was sponsored by these two bodies to stimulate and to inspire the study and the application of original design in Canadian manufactures. The exhibits are very varied and of many national origins but have each been chosen to show the quality of design in the media necessary to produce a work of art and utility.

Alongside the contemporary exhibits are specially chosen pieces taken from the Museum collections, many of which are just as fresh as those of today from which they may be separated in time by thousands of years. Examples of semi-precious stones, crystal, tanned hides and other Canadian resources are also shown to point up the possibilities that await the Canadian designer.

It has become the national cliché to refer, especially at election time, to "our vast natural resources", but the greatness of a country does not depend upon the extent of its resources but upon its capacity to make effective use of them. Canada has exported yearly about $3,000,000.00 worth of fibre flax yet it has made no linen. Canada produces such a fine grade of tanned leather that the Argentine has used it to make high quality luggage for re-export to Canadians. Canada is possibly in second place as a world producer of silver yet it imports sterling cream jugs, flatware and jewelry from all over the world.

Encouragement by both government and public or private institutions of quality manufactures and works of art is both socially and economically desirable. Recognizing this, the recent Ontario government has expanded technological training by opening a new institution devoted to arts and industrial design.

During this war Canada has made great technological advances, and the skills of its nationals are now available for quality manufactures. The aim of this exhibition is to inspire them to do so. To hold it in a museum containing the works of the past is apt, for it will be obvious to a visitor that art was once for the rich whereas today no object however inexpensively made by machine need suffer through poor design if industrial design theory is understood.

Photographs—Roseborough & Rice

Hodgson, of Alberta, whose juniper root carvings are unique, is represented by this statue.

Silver by Jensen — name with which to conjure! — is introduced by this table service of graceful design.

From California, gray and white croton leaves on chartreuse fabric: from Mexico, horses on white.

Covers in pale pink loomed by Mrs. Alphonse Rioux, Quebec, are a lovely foil for Haviland porcelain and American glass.

Canada's V.O.N. Stands For Victorious Over Need

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON, O.B.E.

The availibility of good personal nursing services can save us years and millions of dollars in the realization of better health services. Dr. Whitton suggests that, in the magnificent Victorian Order of Nurses holding its 47th annual meeting in Ottawa next week, Canada has a substantial start on such an essential cornerstone in the structure. It is, she states, national without being federal; Dominion-wide without centralization; it follows common practice with local autonomy.

PERSONAL Health Services visualize six major provisions. Four of these occur in what might be described by the layman as the medical field proper — personal medical care in home or doctor's office, in clinic or in hospital: diagnostic service: hospital or other custodial care, outside the home: and, all along the line, personal nursing care. Two other lines run parallel—dental service and the assurance of drugs, surgical and other appliances or requisites, inseparable from adequate surgical, orthopaedic, dental or ophthalmic care.

Nursing care has received less attention than its significance requires. In public health, hospital, and clinical services, nursing has been so taken for granted, as "just riding along," that the intricacy and importance of its vital place in personal health service, especially on a social basis, has been blurred. Nursing services, auxiliary to medical staff, can perform many necessary routine duties efficiently at much lower cost than that of highly technical personnnel. Hospital care, costly alike to individual and community, may be avoided or reduced, and outside convalescent care will be similarly affected as skilled nursing care is available or lacking for the patient in his or her usual place of abode.

Place of Nursing Service

This is particularly important in the care of the mother in the home during any but very serious illness. It may also affect the ability of the worker to stay on his job with time off for dressings, etc. The care of the convalescent, the infirm, the chronic sufferer at home, his or her intelligent handling by the family, may turn upon the availability of a visiting nurse. The difference between reasonably adequate nursing and no nursing care at all often depends on the same thing. The question is frequently quite as much one of the qualified personnel as of adequate means of payment. All in all, the availability or lack of good personal nursing services can prove a determining factor in saving us many years of waiting and millions of dollars annually in the realization of a system of socially provided health services.

Few Canadians realize what a highly developed personal nursing agency Canada possesses, operated at social cost and, proudly and confidently, nearing half a century of magnificent service. The Victorian Order of Nurses, opening its forty-seventh annual meeting in Ottawa on June 5th, will report, once again, that in 100 centres across this Dominion, containing more than three-quarters of all our urban population, its healing succor has gone to nearly 100,000 patients; that its 406 trim, blue-clad nurses, have made nearly three-quarter of a million home visits serving from the grey dawn of one day round to the grey dawn of the next. Winter or summer, storm or calm, crowded city, fishing village, suburban stretch or drab industrial town, the telephone of the V.O.N. is never "down"; the competent staff nurse is never "off her beat," though in many a town in these war days she serves a roster of patients running into the hundreds.

Essentially Canadian

The V.O.N. is so essentially Canadian, so adapted in response to the experience of the years, that there is nothing quite like it anywhere in the world. So part of our life is the beloved Order in the centres of its longest service—Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Vancouver and Kingston—that few but the oldest citizens recall a time "without the V.O.N." The casually interested and visitors to Canada are startled to find that it is a voluntary citizen body. In this country of marked diversity and jealously and justly guarded ancient rights, the unique flexibility of the Order is one of the sources of its superb strength. For it is truly national without being federal; it gives a Dominion wide service of high standard without centralization; it conforms to common practice and policy with rich and vital local autonomy. The power of its Central Board of Governors is derived from its constituent community representatives and flows down and out to them in a constantly renewing leadership which is itself rooted deep in the invigorating soil of practical local experience.

Founded by Royal Charter in 1897 —a meet memorial to the Diamond Jubilee of the humane and matriarchal Victoria—its governing body, at all levels, includes nominees of constituted authority, representatives of the medical and nursing professions, advisory consultants from the related health services of the community, but preponderantly the representatives of the citizens at large, elected in open annual meeting from the members of the local branches. In each branch membership is open to the entire citizenry, upon such conditions as have been laid down within the local constitution. With the Boards of Governors, national and local, rests the management of the Order, the link between them and the professional nursing service being the Chief Superintendent nationally, the district superintendent locally, with field staff continuously supervising the far flung units. Qualifications, procedures, salaries, etc., conform to nationally adopted standards, annually reviewed. Operating costs within every branch meet standard accounting practice which establishes annually the cost of each item of service in each area served. The average cost of each visit last year, taking all its 100 centres, was $1.04. As in all V.O.N. practice, it has varied with the situation, and runs as low as 75 cents to as high as $1.38, where transportation and other items are costly.

Straight industrial nursing is a new response to changing times. In one large company a clinic room has been fitted up in several contiguous plants. One V.O.N. nurse is there on call and home nursing of employees is integrated into the Branch's district work. The company of course, meets the entire cost in an arrangement which conserves nursing staff, experience, and finance. In the preventive field V.O.N. and public health department functions are linked up in a pattern as diverse as community programs and needs. In 65 centres the V.O.N. operates child health clinics and conferences; in 38, the school nursing service; in 40, it serves at the immunization clinics, etc. But on the whole nine out of ten of its visits are actual nursing of maternity or sick patients.

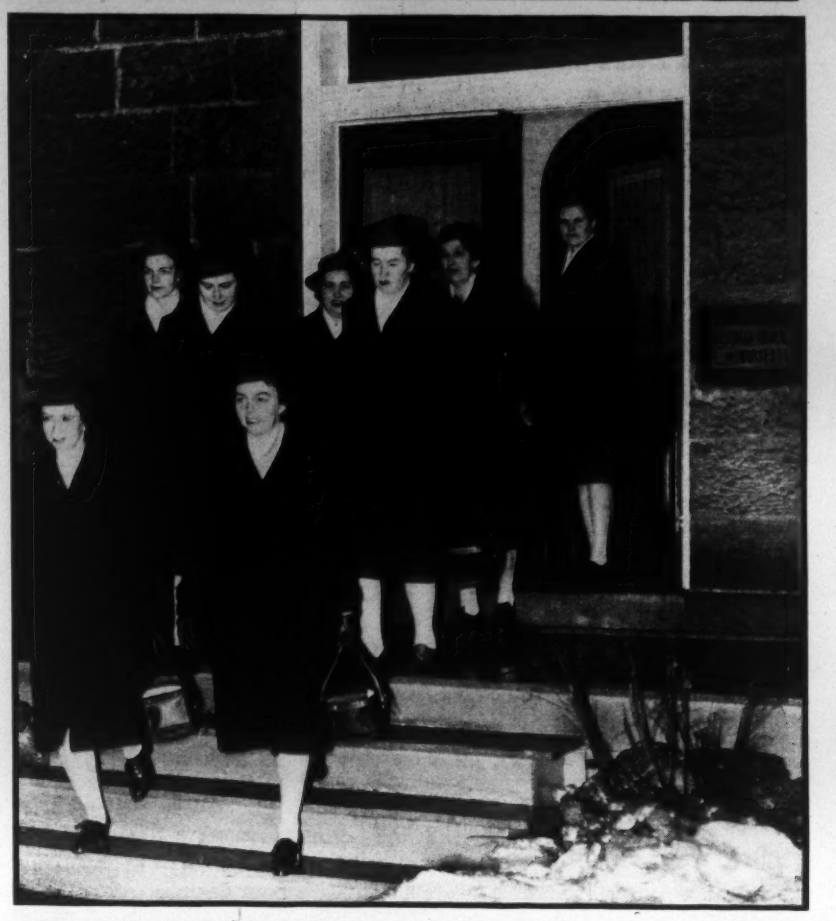
Servants of Humanity

A common statistical system prevails, but the dry records enwrap themselves in a shining glory of service. They speak of the solace brought to thousands of homes every month in these simple words: "Here's the V.O.N.!" Over 48,000—about one in two—of all its calls were maternity care cases, which means that the V.O.N. gave maternal care for one out of every six births in Canada last year. In nearly 5,000 cases, delivery was in the home; in more than 100 the nurse alone was with the mother in the hour of her need. With circumstances often more unpropitious than otherwise, the V.O.N. has established one of the lowest maternal mortality rates in the world, a record three times better than Canada's as a whole, with an equally favorable prenatal rate.

Twenty thousand patients a year pass through Canada's 40 sanatoria; nearly 5,000 pre- or post-treatment visits were made by the V.O.N. to t.b. home patients. Canada is tragically short of beds for chronic and incurable patients. The V. O. N. made brighter the day, cooler the harsh bed of pain, in 110,000 hourly visits to such persons last year. In the dread onslaught of cancer's as yet unconquered scourge the V.O.N. stood valiantly by, responding to 32,000 calls in 1944. Roughly one in ten of its calls were to homes with men on Service.

The V.O.N. serves in all provinces but Prince Edward Island, in 57 villages, towns and cities with over 60 per cent of Ontario's population, and in 9 British Columbia centres with 65 per cent of the Coast's people. Nova Scotia's 16 branches touch 40 per cent, Quebec's 5, a third, and New Brunswick's 7, a quarter of the provincial population. In the Prairies, only the 6 largest urban centres have the service, though in the days of early settlement the V.O.N. went in saddle and sleigh to the very frontier, originally operating out from 44 hospitals. True to its policy these were

(*Continued on Page 27*)



Proud in the traditions of half a century, V.O.N. nurses start their day.

The V.O.N.'s maternal care reached one in six births in Canada last year.

"Shut-ins," chronic or incurable patients have received over 100,000 visits.

No bar of class or place, creed or race exists with the Victorian Order.

British Tories Won't Disguise the Facts

By PETER THORNEYCROFT, M.P.

An outstanding young Conservative outlines Tory policy in the coming General Election in Britain. It is centred on the belief, he says, that it is not politics the people want, but statesmanship. The Party is not offering "freedoms" without payment, and is not seeking to bribe the people with their own money.

The writer is Chairman of the Tory Reform Committee and is regarded as one of the most promising young men in the Conservative Party in Britain.

London.

Parties and politicians have begun to hawk their wares upon the hustings in Britain. Away with controls! Abolish the profit motive! Nationalize the basic industries! Outlaw war! These and a dozen other cries are upon the posters.

Slogans such as these are the raw stuff of politics. They are also the windy platitudes condemned by the Prime Minister. It is the Tory belief that it is not politics the people want, but statesmanship. Not platitudes, but policy. We are not offering freedom from want without paying for it, freedom from fear without sacrifice, or freedom from all controls without chaos.

Abroad, Britain still has the Jap on its hands. Europe is upon the brink of famine and perhaps civil war. The world faces a food shortage. Our export trade has largely disappeared. At home our cities are despoiled and our factories and plant in disrepair. Thousands of workers have to change their jobs and many will suffer a reduction in total earnings. Our output of coal continues to decline. Our output per man-hour in many industries is below that of our competitors. These are the facts as we see them. And it is upon these facts, undisguised, that we are basing the Tory appeal to the people.

Social Security is the chief bastion against misfortune in our homes. Great though his contribution to the the problem, it is not, however, the private preserve of Sir William Beveridge. One hundred and fifty years ago William Pitt was urging social reforms not dissimilar to those we discuss to-day.

Other Tories—Disraeli, Shaftesbury and Lord Randolph Churchill—have led the struggle to improve the conditions of the people. To-day Tory Ministers have played a large part in preparing the greatest program of Social Reform ever to be undertaken by any Government in the history of this country. The Tory Party is committed to carry through these reforms. But Tories are resolute in their refusal to engage in the political auction of higher benefits for smaller contributions. We do not seek to bribe the people with their own money.

Security for the sick, the aged, or the unfortunate is not enough, we believe. No nation can afford to squander wealth in unemployment. No man will work to finish his job quickly if at the end he joins the long lines of the workless. No firm will speed production if it is seeking to eke out the limited amount of work available.

All parties are committed to maintaining a high and stable level of employment. In other words, the age when the state concerns itself directly with the main lines of our industrial and economic life has come—and come to stay.

Must Be Sacrifice

Security against want is in the long run less important than security against war. No man could lay his hand upon his heart and swear that he could give the latter. One thing is certain—that security from war cannot be achieved without sacrifice. Twenty-five years ago we failed to face this issue. We tell the British people bluntly that if they want security in any form they must remain a nation in arms. Whether the United Nations succeed or fail in establishing an international organization, arms are needed. Our foreign commitments must be balanced with our military power.

We recognize what that means and, conscious that it will not pull a single vote, call it by its ugliest name—conscription.

Politicians of the Left talk eloquently on Social Reform and with confidence on Full Employment. On Conscription they talk seldom. On the politics of adventure and of enterprise they never talk at all.

Yet security in any form is not an end in itself. It is only a beginning. Having reached the starting line, it is not enough like Ferdinand the Bull, just to sit and smell the flowers. It is necessary to strike out towards the main objective.

The main objective of Britain is to raise the standard of living of the people. That standard can only be raised by producing more and more efficiently the goods we need either for ourselves or to exchange for other goods we want from abroad. There is no other answer.

How does one increase efficiency? By nationalization say the Socialists. They are wrong. Efficiency is not increased by a changing of private into public ownership. Nationalization is pointless unless it can be shown that better use will thereby be be made of men, machinery and managements. All the evidence is the other way.

Against Monopolies

Free enterprise itself is of little value if it is concerned with eliminating competition through the establishment of huge monopolies. For a quarter of a century this country has been torn between these two alternate methods of approach. Unwilling to accept the discipline of a dictatorship; afraid to run the risks inherent in free enterprise in a democracy, she has doddered between the two like an inebriated pedestrian confronted by a bus.

The results of this lamentable indecision confront us now. America can produce more per man and per man hour. She can pay higher wages and produce at lower cost. Coal output per manshift here even before the war was lower than in the Ruhr and Holland. Not upon these terms can Britain enter the post-war world.

What is now required is an immense program of industrial re-equipment. Men must be encouraged to risk their capital in new enterprise and modern plant. They will not do so unless profits are regarded as a national boon and an appropriate reward.

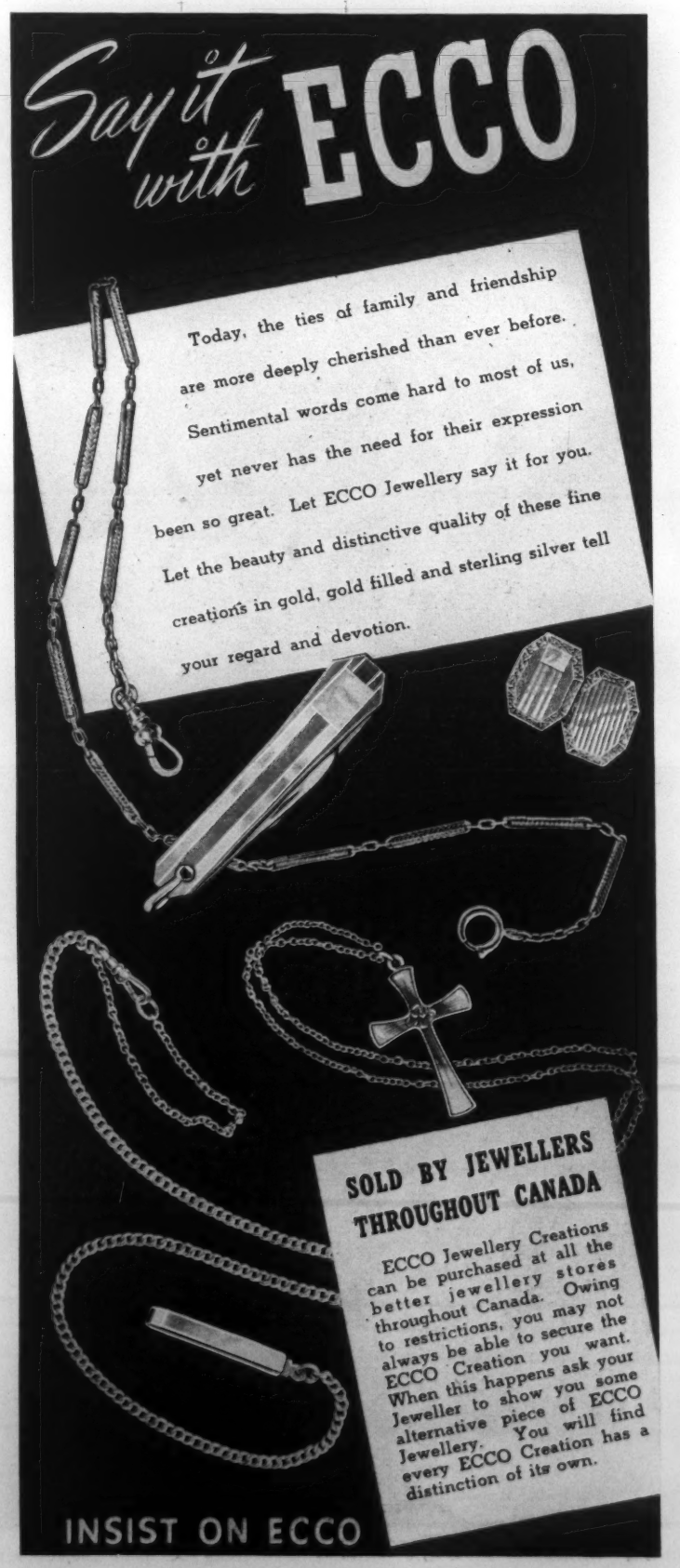
Organized labor must abandon its age-old hostility to the introduction of new machinery. It will not do so unless the Government pursues a full employment policy. Management and Labour alike must abandon those restrictive practices which grew up in the years between the wars and hamper output. They will not do so unless the public as a whole learns to recognize that in the long run we cannot consume more by producing less.

That is one of our beliefs. Another is that politicians must be prepared to attack and expose these restrictive practices whether they are found in big business monopolies or in the regulations and customs of the Trade Union movement.

The Tory party is accused of being old and reactionary. I am a Tory. After seven years in politics I know most of the Diehards of the Right and of the Left. I know all the old cries which wil be raised in the election.

Most of these cries would have been appropriate in 1930 or 1920, or even in 1910. They are out of date to-day. The policy I have outlined above has nothing to do with any of them.

The Tory Party will not go to the electorate upon a few slogans, nor even upon the great name of Winston Churchill. It will rely proudly upon the merits of its protagonists and policy.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INSIST ON ECCO

"Look what the doctor ordered for my Rheumatic Fever!"

That may seem like peculiar medicine piled up on Jimmy's bed.

But those books and games and crayons have been carefully selected to keep him contentedly occupied, until all signs of the disease have cleared up. He still faces long weeks in bed.

Bed rest is a tough assignment for any youngster who no longer feels sick, and wants to be up and at play. But if rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease are to be fought successfully, it is the best medicine he can get.

Doctors think it is the treatment that will do most to lessen the menace of rheumatic fever—*the cause of more deaths among children of school age than any other disease!*

Rheumatic fever in its early stages is very difficult to recognize—all the more reason why parents should be alert to its tell-tale symptoms. The most striking is pain and swelling in joints and muscles. The pain often travels from joint to joint and is frequently preceded by a sore throat or tonsillitis.

Other signs such as continued loss of weight or appetite, or fleeting muscular aches, call for medical checkup. They may or may not mean rheumatic fever.

Unfortunately the disease has a tendency to recur, so it is vitally important that the first attack be recognized and treated promptly.

Generally the sufferer must stay in bed under a doctor's care until all signs, including laboratory tests, show that the inflammation has disappeared. He may stay at home, if circumstances permit—or possibly in a convalescent home.

Equally important, thereafter, he should be protected as far as possible from contact with people who have colds, since recurrence often appears to be brought on by mild illnesses like colds, grippe, sore throat, and respiratory trouble.

Three-quarters of those attacked by rheumatic fever are between the ages of 5 and 30—and of these the great majority are between 10 and 15.

Experiments now being made with small regular doses of certain drugs show promise of preventing recurrence. But even if these prove effective, there will be continued need to maintain susceptible children in the best possible health by regular medical supervision.

To learn more about this disease, use the coupon below to obtain a free copy of the Metropolitan's booklet "Rheumatic Fever."

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

According To The Signs Mr. King Has Best Chance of Winning

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Returning to Ottawa after seven weeks in Britain and on the Continent (during which it was impossible to follow the day-by-day fortunes of the political parties in Canada), I cannot escape the conclusion that the fortunes of the Liberal Party have improved measurably in the meantime. This "hunch" of mine appears to be confirmed by the latest Gallup Poll findings, which may not be very reliable as an indicator of exact distribution of seats, but which are, I believe, almost infallible as an indicator of trends.

Two months ago the Government looked to be headed for plenty of trouble. It was rescued by the charitable ineptitude of the official opposition in the House of Commons, and the accelerating tempo of the last days of the European war. After failing to get his customary timing "breaks" for many months, Mr. Mackenzie King's traditional luck returned. (In all fairness it must be said that, like a good golfer, Mr. King plays for the breaks and often deserves them).

Two ominous threats hung over the heads of the Government late in March. The short session had been called in the face of early automatic termination of Parliament, and had an Arthur Meighen or an R .B. Bennett led the Opposition he might have driven the Government into an extremely awkward corner. War appropriations, a big slice of the departmental estimates, Mutual Aid had to be voted; and a major foreign policy debated. The life of Parliament might have automatically expired before any of these matters had been settled, and the Government would then have been driven to extemporize with Governor-General's warrants.

Again, the hostilities in Europe, for all anyone then knew, might have dragged on through the spring and summer; and, after sacrificing all sorts of political advantages in order to avoid a general election fought on the reinforcement issue while Canadians were engaged in bloody fighting overseas, the Government might still have been facing (right now) the cruel dilemma of calling an election anyway with the European war still raging, or continuing to stay in power after the life of Parliament had ceased, and expose itself to the accusation of clinging timorously to power after its mandate had gone.

Forecast: Mr. King

Adding it all up, I don't believe I shall be going out very far on a limb if I forecast that Mackenzie King will form the next government. Whether the Liberals will get a clear working majority is much more uncertain. But the Opposition will be composed of diverse elements, incapable of a united front, and on almost any issue he brings up, Mr. Mackenzie King will find some support to the left of the Speaker. So that with 100 to 110 seats—remembering that he has had four or five years' experience in a similar situation— the present Prime Minister should be ble to make a go of it.

I base my belief in the return of the Government very largely on a material improvement in the Liberal position in Quebec. That province is, as always, the keystone of Liberal fortunes. Mackenzie King was beaten in 1930 because the province was successfully wooed by R. B. Bennett; he owed power in 1921, 1925 and 1926, of course, to his solid following there. Two months ago I could not find, even among Liberal journalists, anyone who would guess that King could win more than 30 seats in Quebec. Now the betting favors something more like 45 seats there. And with 45 seats in Quebec, the Liberals are away to a head start in this business of picking up the largest group of seats in the Dominion.

The Gallup Poll figures are quite illuminating. It will be recalled that the actual popular vote in the general election of 1940 was as follows:

	Lib.	Cons.	C.C.F.
Popular vote 1940	55%	31%	8%

This distribution of votes gave the Liberals 178 seats, the Conservatives 39, and the C.C.F. 8.

The latest Gallup Poll computation is as follows:

Liberals 39% (an improvement of 3% since April)

Prog-Cons. 28% (a reduction of 1% since April)

C.C.F. 19% (a reduction of 1% since April)

If seats were won in the exact proportion to votes cast, the Liberals could count on at least 90 seats. But in the absence of some form of proportional representation, there is no doubt that three-cornered fights tend to favor the party with the largest popular vote, at the expense of the others. Sometimes, indeed, to such an extent that the "under-dog" is almost eliminated. Consider the fate of the Stevens Reconstructionist party in 1935, fighting a three-cornered battle in most of its ridings, obtaining something like a third of a million popular votes—and electing one member, the Honorable Harry himself! Examine the last two provincial votes in Alberta, you will find the same phenomenon. Social Credit, with about half the popular vote, in both cases won in a landslide. Or the Ontario Liberal position a year ago, when, with nearly a third of the popular vote, the Liberals obtained only 18 seats out of 90. Or the provincial Liberal picture in the last Saskatchewan election, when, with 35% of the popular vote the Liberals elected 5 members, while the C.C.F., with 53% elected 47.

45 C.C.F. Members?

If my theory is sound, then the party with the largest popular vote on June 11 is going to elect members out of proportion to its strength, while one or more of the minority parties will be dealt a very unfair blow in that a very respectable popular vote will give it a disappointing representation in the House of Commons. I wouldn't be surprised, for example, if the C. C. F., with one-fifth of the total vote in Canada on Election Monday, fails to elect more than 45.

The present Government has to surmount two very serious obstacles. It has to overcome the widespread sense that the manpower problem has not been equitably managed; and it has to answer for all the accumulated war irritations and frustrations.

For the rational—as distinct from the emotional—voter it will, however, make a big appeal on two grounds: It is the only party which looks like winning a truly National support, in the sense that it will elect members from both main races and all economic regions of Canada. Second, it is rich in war experience and possesses the managerial competency to tackle the numerous and formidable postwar tasks.

VOTE

T. F. Harcourt

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Mr. H. S. Ireland, General Manager of Canadian General Rubber Company, Limited, of Galt; Vice-President and General Manager of Tower Canadian Limited.

As a practical business man, Mr. Ireland realizes that Life Insurance is a really sound investment—one not affected by the ordinary vicissitudes which endanger most financial investments. "In a world of uncertainty," says Mr. Ireland, "a National Life Policy affords real protection against future financial reverses. That is why I bought my first insurance policy when I was sixteen years old, and have been increasing my coverage ever since."

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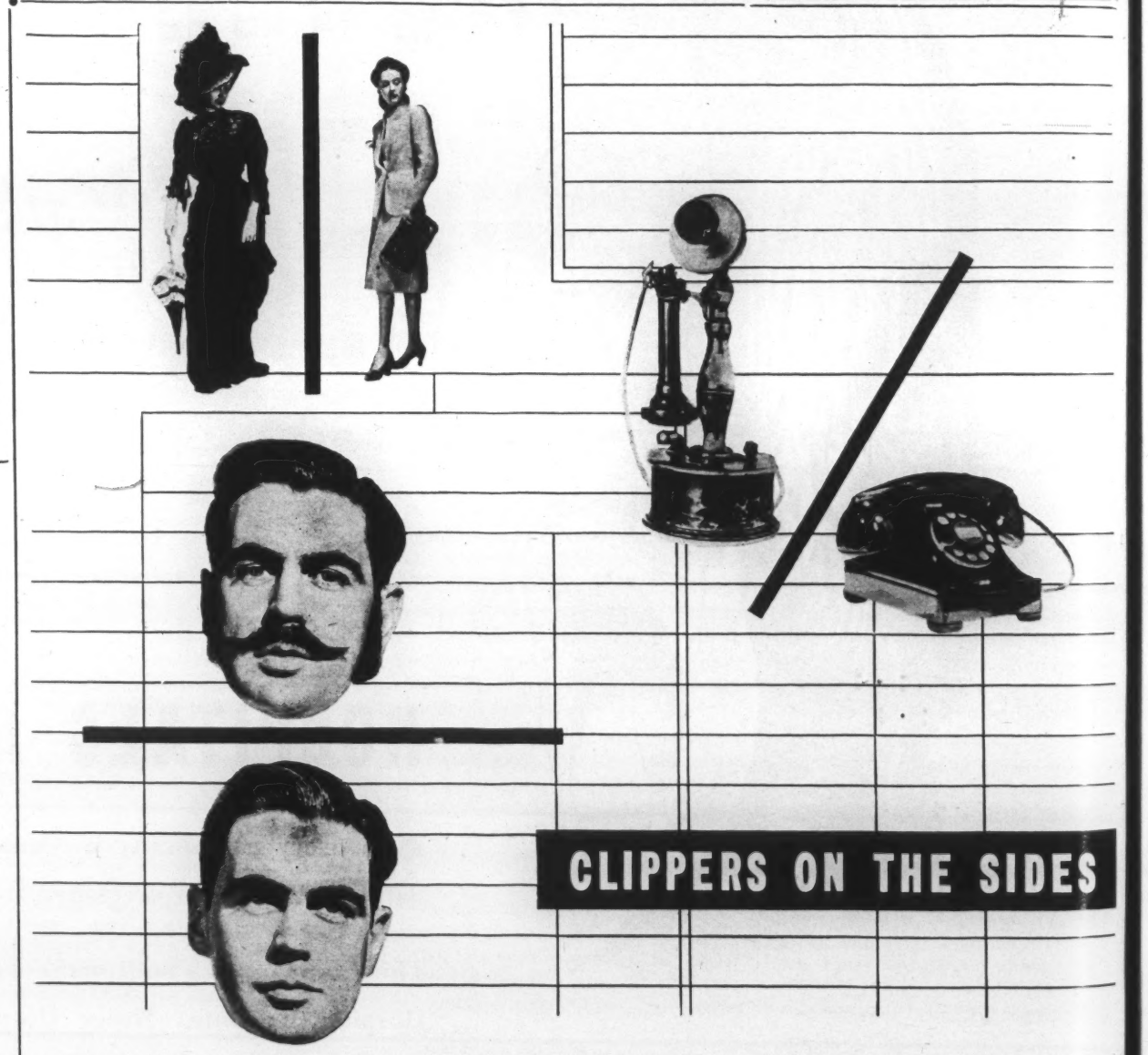
Established 1897



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ADV. BY H. W. AYER

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Entertainment Approach Must Always Be Given Consideration

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

RECENTLY the citizens of Seeleys Bay, Ontario, were treated to the premiere of a film entitled "John Bracken, Canadian", a film depicting the life of the Progressive-Conservative leader. "John Bracken, Canadian" showed the log cabin where John Bracken was born, the Bracken farm, the local cheese-factory, and the one-room school-house attended by the Party Leader. According to the published account of the event, "old and young . . . packed the largest hall, stood in the doorway and even craned their necks in the window to see the performance."

It must be obvious from the above that the citizens of Seeleys Bay are an unusually excitable group, since the entertainment values of "John Bracken, Canadian" as outlined above, are undeniably low. The film appears to be nothing more than a series of linked hiatuses leading up to an unbelievably flat conclusion. Still, million dollar epics have been made of much less promising material and it is interesting to speculate on how the established moving picture producers and directors would have handled the story of John Bracken, Canadian, if they had been given the chance.

WARNER Brothers would probably have given it their straight biographical treatment. (See "Pasteur" and "Zola".) Now screen biography, as everybody knows, follows a strict convention; i.e. it describes the career of a visionary or tendentious individual in conflict with a reactionary society. Warner Brothers may run into some difficulty here since John Bracken on his own platform showing seems to be in complete harmony with agriculture, industry, labor and big business, and not in conflict with anybody except the visionary or tendentious element in society. The Brothers will have to figure that one out for themselves. However they probably will be able to manage it somehow and to see that everything leads up with tremendous cumulative power to the great Court Scene (there has to be a court scene) in which John Bracken, Canadian, faces his accusers and in a final ringing speech proves that the Progressive-Conservative Party has triumphantly passed every test of Democracy. The test at the polls, the test of scientific investigation, the test of practical economics. Test after test, including the test of identical twins in their homes.

OF COURSE the studio might decide to try out a different approach — the semi-documentary, semi-fictional treatment. This has admittedly a lot more entertainment value, though it is sometimes a little bewildering to the audience. In "Mission to Moscow" for instance, a lot of people got the impression that Ambassador Davies was married to Ann Harding, and in "John Bracken, Canadian" they will almost certainly have to accustom themselves to the idea of having the Progressive-Conservative Leader go to school with Ann Sheridan. Mr. Bracken himself will probably take on many of the characteristics of Errol Flynn — in fact he will probably be *played* by Errol Flynn,—and the cheese factory may be expected to figure largely.

A few months ago the factory would undoubtedly have been revealed as the hideout of a Nazi spy who had been landed on the coast of Labrador by submarine and made his way overland to Seeleys Bay. Since this cycle is definitely closed, however, the screen-writers will have to try out a different angle; e.g. the cheese-factory could be worked in as the headquarters of a Gestapo group presided over by a mysterious character known as Sandy the Bug Man. The Canadian Mounted Police would come into the picture at this point, since the Mounties are the natural guardians of Canadian liberty and since you can't make a picture with a Canadian background without them. Just how John Bracken is implicated in the Great Cheese Factory plot I haven't any idea. Warner Brothers can take it from there.

It must be admitted, of course, that this type of screen-treatment involves a large departure from the facts as well as a complete suspension of logic. However, it would be easy for the screen to get round this by the use of a cute trick that it frequently employs when it finds itself in a tight corner. The last sequence of all would show John Bracken slowly waking up and rubbing his eyes in bewilderment and astonishment. The audience would get the point at once. Tired out by a hard day at the hustings the Progressive-Conservative leader had fallen asleep and *dreamed* the whole thing.

IF BUSBY BERKELEY had the handling of "John Bracken, Canadian", an entirely different treatment would have to be evolved. The cheese-factory would be extended to cover several acres and the leading feature would be a background of revolving screens with exquisitely beautiful girls emerging to execute the Progressive-Conservative rhumba —one step forward and one step backward executed simultaneously. All the original source material including the title would have to be shelved in this case, but the results, particularly if worked out in technicolor, would give the citizens of Seeleys Bay something to crane their necks in the window about.

THE Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios would of course present a much statelier approach to the subject. The Seeleys Bay district would become rolling English countryside and the log cabin would evolve into a noble English castle rising out of a deer-park. Comedy of a decorous sort would be supplied by the quaint family retainers who had been in the Bracken household since the time of the Plantagenets. Interiors would be embellished with Tudor settles, mullioned windows two storeys high and a Dame Whitty dowager; and in the interests of further authenticity the whole action would be transferred right over to England.

ON THE whole it seems to me that the March of Time approach might be the most convincing of all. In this case we should probably have something like this: The opening, with the usual martial music, and the commanding voice on the sound-track. Then the music subsiding and the voice fading, followed by a glimpse of the Bracken log-cabin birth-place (exterior.) After that the log-cabin (interior) fading into a long shot of a winding Seeleys Bay road with a country boy (his back to the camera) trudging towards the one-room school-house. The school-house (interior) and the cheese-factory (interior and exterior). Then in rapid but not too rapid succession, the Guelph Agricultural College, the Manitoba Legislature, and the great meeting at Winnipeg where the Progressive-Conservative Party was christened. After that, with a grand resurgence of martial music, a sweep into the future: A group of smiling Labor Leaders. A group of ditto industrialists. Close-up of Labor Leader and Industrialist shaking hands. Close-up of a smiling worker drawing his pay followed by a shot of a smiling house-wife tearing up her 1945 radio license. Canadian troops marching down the streets of Tokyo. A panorama shot of lower-income-bracket subsidized houses, with the sunshine striking geometrically across their roofs. Dynamos whirling faster and faster, labor-leaders, business-men, workers, farmers, veterans, housewives, smiling more and more broadly. Then the fadeout, with sunshine falling on happy homes, teeming factories, speeding motor-cars, and finally, the smiling face in close-up of John Bracken, Canadian. TIME MARCHES ON.

It mustn't be overlooked of course, that in this case it might be the audience who woke up and found it was all a dream.

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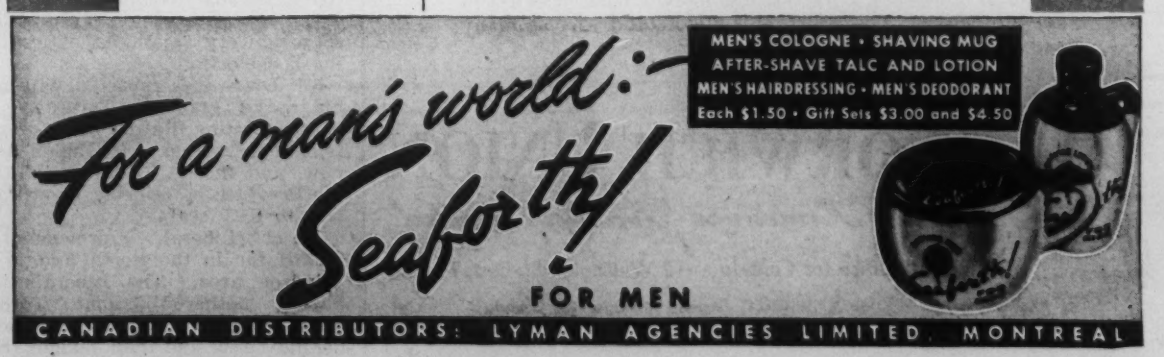
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Three Parties Missed A Chance in Ontario

By D. P. O'HEARN

All parties, Mr. O'Hearn says, have been weak in the present Ontario election campaign. They have been watching each other so closely that the voter has been ignored.

Nothing has happened to strongly influence earlier predictions which give Drew and the Liberals an increase and the C.C.F. a loss.

ON MONDAY Ontario will go to the polls in one of its most undistinguished elections.

It seems unlikely that there will be a large vote. If there has been one outstanding factor in the Ontario campaign it has been the bewilderment of the electorate. More than in any recent election, the electorate, or specifically that large section of it which isn't hog-tied to any particular party, has been up in the air. People don't know how to vote. They want to cast their ballots. But they don't know whom to vote for.

The average man-on-the-street in Ontario as this is written, a few days before the election, is in a dilemma. Seldom has he so strongly appreciated the importance of an election and had so great a desire to register his preference at the polls. And seldom has he been so confused about that preference.

Inasmuch as he wants a change he might be inclined to vote C.C.F. But two things hold him back. One, he doesn't know just what in the devil they mightn't do if they got into power. And two, he hasn't much faith in their ability to do it, whatever it is.

Sentimentally, he might like to vote for Hepburn. But he doesn't dare.

He doesn't particularly want to vote for Drew but he, or the majority of him, probably will. Mr. Drew doesn't appeal to him personally too much, but, he feels, at least the present Premier won't go overboard.

Uninspired Campaign

The Ontario elector has been left in this unhappy predicament by what has been one of the most uninspired campaigns on record. It has been a campaign completely lacking in imagination in policy or programs, which has been marked by failure of the various leaders to strike any strong responsive chord in the people, and which (until the time of writing) for Ontario has ever been peculiarly polite. (The strongest words that have gained any prominence have been "contemptible" and "liar"; not even a "rat' has appeared over the horizon).

The Liberals did produce a program which seemed to have some possibilities. But after serving as an overture for the opening of the campaign it was retired to the background and since has figured only as incidental music to Mr. Hepburn and assisting players.

C.C.F. genius produced "Five Stars", a bit of spangled advertising production which had all the flavor of coming straight from the bargain basement, or last year's mail order catalog. As a program it promised not nearly enough for those who are looking for the C.C.F. to make bigger and better promises, and just enough for those who think it may go too far to be convinced that it really is dangerous.

Mr. Drew didn't bother much about a program. He concentrated on his record. Notably, (again, at the time of writing), he has managed to keep his temper.

Majority for Drew

As a consequence, with nothing to strongly influence them, there has been little change in election prospects since the House was dissolved in the spring. Mr. Drew is still expected to go back with a majority, the Liberals are expected to improve and the C.C.F. to lose.

That broad forecast, however, is as much as you will receive anywhere. Even the most brave, and the most stalwart, in all parties are most wary about going any further. Actually, it is a most difficult election on which to form an estimate, even for party organizations. The indecision of the voters acts to further complicate an already complex picture with three, (and in many four), strong candidates for most seats, and with many of the ridings showing very small majorities from the last election.

Mr. Drew, it is expected, will make his major gains in Toronto, some even expecting that he will sweep all seventeen ridings. He holds seven now, and the C.C.F. have eight. In the Province he is being given forty-five to fifty seats.

Major Liberal improvement is looked for in the north and in the Windsor area. The Liberals have hardly bothered about Toronto. With most of the business money behind Drew and their budget therefore short, they have concentrated on more potentially profitable ridings, particularly traditionally Liberal seats in the north. Hepburn has been having exceptionally good meetings, as is to be expected. Whether he has been securing votes as he battled away at Mr. Drew's immigration "scheme", however, is something that will only be answered on June 4. At present it would seem that the people have been more or less indifferent to the nebulous immigration plan which Mr. Hepburn has tried to make a major issue. Optimists give the Liberals thirty seats. Twenty to twenty-five would appear a better guess.

One thing which appears most certain is that the C.C.F. is the most

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unhappy of the three major parties in the election. Its fortunes are low. It is not only in the full ebb of a natural recessive tide after its peak in 1943, but Labor Progressive activity in dividing labor seriously has lost it very important support in a number of ridings, particularly in Windsor and the Toronto area. And its prize weapon, Mr. Drew's "Gestapo" looks as if it will turn into a big boomerang.

Gave Drew Build-Up

When, the morning after Mr. Jolliffe made his "startling" accusation, the *Globe and Mail* gave it prominence of a type it usually reserves for the death of Hitler and Mr. McCullagh it was obvious that the Conservatives were planning to swing a club. They did. Mr. Jolliffe's accusation and the play that it was given in the press got for Mr. Drew probably the biggest radio audience he has ever had in the province, and he took every advantage of it. Strong C.C.F.ers probably still believe that Mr. Drew has his Gestapo, but even they must wonder about the ability of their leader as a tactician.

This fight promises to carry on right up till election time but it seems unlikely that Mr. Jolliffe can rescue much prestige. There is a general impression that he was clumsy and it will be hard to remove.

He, it would seem, will be lucky if he goes back with twenty seats. And if he should get any more, we imagine, he will offer hearty thanks to unknown gods.

Watching from the sidelines, to the independent observer the significant fact that has stood out in this contest is the great gap, noted before, between the parties and the voter. It makes one hazard a guess that to Ontario the present election may be most important as a stimulant for a political rebirth in the province which it has been shown is badly needed. It has been an election which has been most notable for the fact that the man on the street has been able to tell what he wanted (as he has, even if sometimes not in formed opinions) but the politicians haven't been able to hear him.

It has been an election in which there was as large a body of undecided opinion as you are liable to find. Three parties have had a wonderful chance, and we would say, they have all been watching each other so closely that they have muffed it.

Ownership of German Loot Allied Problem

By JOHN GAUNT

London.

A HUNDRED tons of gold. Aladdin would have had a cave for it. The Germans had a salt mine.

That German gold which the Allies found a few weeks ago was a most interesting discovery. It is also, however, a bit of a problem. And more, it is typical of hundreds of other related problems which will be facing the Allies.

Whom does the gold belong to now? Not to the "G. I. Joes" who first discovered it. Nor to the United States, whose troops are guarding it.

If it belongs to the Reichsbank then technically it will remain the property of the German State—even if there is no German State in existence. The United States will hold it on behalf of the United Nations until such time as the Allied Reparations Commissions have done their postwar work and decided what is to become of it.

Most central banks "autograph" their gold—that is to say, stamp their names on the gold bricks. Our own Bank of England does. So, before the war, did the Reichsbank. But the Germans may well have thought it better to make the gold "anonymous"—especially if it is looted.

If it is not clearly the property of the Reichsbank, then applications will pour in—they have already started—from the liberated countries, asking for the return of their looted gold reserves. Meanwhile, the gold is under the care of two German officials of the Reichsbank — colorless functionaries who cherish it as a nurse might cherish a child. They have had to check it with the American Army authorities and have been given a receipt for it. They are under guard and under instructions to take orders from nobody except their guards. And there the matter and the gold will rest for the time being.

Russians Solved It

The whole question of German property and German loot is intensely complicated. The Russians have simplified it by a decree making everything in Russian-occupied Germany the property of the Soviet State. Every house, every bit of land, the clothes and shoes and the personal possessions of the Germans belong to Russia.

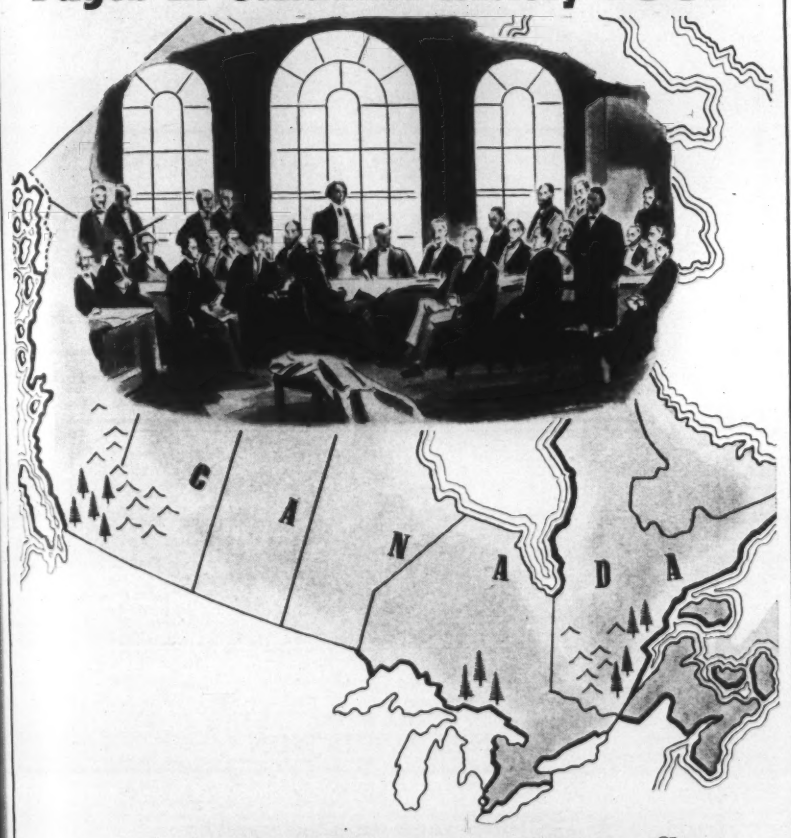
This is, however, only a technicality. The Russians, like the British and the Americans, are holding this property in trust for the United Nations. It is a useful "standstill agreement" until the grand inquisition begins.

When troops of any nation burst into a hotly defended hostile territory, movable property may easily change ownership. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century most European armies had put it on a regular basis. The citizens of a city were allowed to withstand one assault. If they then surrendered "at discretion" there was no looting. If they rejected the summons to surrender and the city was stormed, a three-day "sack" was decreed.

In the Peninsular War (1808-1814) British troops regularly sacked Spanish or Portuguese cities held by the French. In Apsley House, the house at Hyde Park Corner presented by a grateful nation to the great Duke of Wellington, there were, before the war, a number of very fine Spanish paintings. They were captured after Vittoria, when the Iron Duke's troops seized the baggage train of King Joseph Bonaparte. Originally, presumably, they belonged to the Spanish royal family, but having once been looted by King Joseph, they eventually turned up in London.

The huge reshuffle of Europe's movable property systematically begun by the Germans is not yet ended —and the Reichsbank's gold is perhaps the most simple of the Allied Commission's headaches.

Pages in Canadian History 1867



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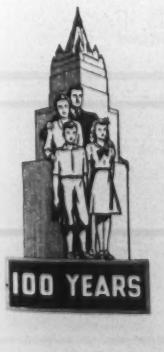

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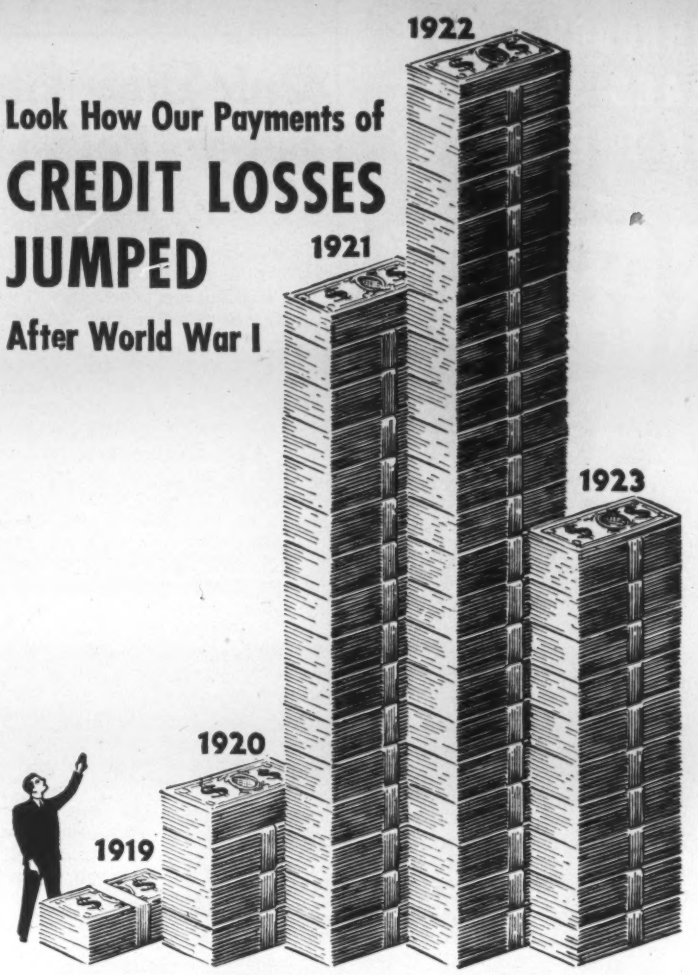

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THE WORLD TODAY

Unfolding Strategy In Far East Super "Polish Problem" In China

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHILE there are many topics of keen interest in Europe, such as the British elections, the trouble in Syria, the tension over Trieste, Bornhom, Berlin and Vienna, and the prospect of a new Big Three meeting, it is time to turn and take stock of the job remaining to be done in the other war in the Pacific. And it is a peculiarly interesting time at which to do it, as the pieces of the strategic puzzle are beginning to fit together to make a distinguishable picture.

The one important piece still missing is Russia's intentions. But the American, British, Chinese, Australian and Canadian pieces are now fairly clearly revealed. By far the most important, of course, is the American offensive which in the Philippines and Okinawa has driven a broad wedge through the Japanese position, almost to the China coast.

Whereas the Japanese once controlled a vast triangular area between Kiska, Guadalcanal and Rangoon, this has now been flattened out to a long narrow strip from Japan down the Asiatic coast to Malaya, with a large blob at the end, in Manchuria, and another much less solid, at the bottom end, in the Netherlands Indies.

Severed Supply Lines

The main line of communication, supply and troop shifting up and down this imperial position, once harassed by only a few American submarines, has now become extremely tenuous. The Americans in the Philippines have almost severed the sea lanes by naval and air attack —all the more so as they have sunk in the process nearly two-thirds of Japan's merchant tonnage and quite as large a proportion of her battleships, carriers and cruisers. Now the Chinese have begun a promising offensive against the alternative and much less useful land supply route, secured by the Japs only last fall.

The Australians, the forgotten member of the Pacific team, have carried the campaign for the Netherlands Indies forward 1500 miles from where they are still operating in New Guinea, to strike at the oil-rich island of Tarakan, off Borneo. This is a very important stab, as the oil of Tarakan Island, now mopped-up, can be pumped straight into ship's bunkers for fuel, and this is going to save a lot of tanker space on the broad reaches of the Pacific.

Finally, the British, conducting the biggest land operations of the Pacific War to date, have finished off a long and difficult campaign to retake Burma, where more oil will be available, as well as the great port of Rangoon.

After Burma?

Where do we go from here? Not over the famous Burma Road into the back door of China. It is unlikely that this route can be reopened for many months, as the rail line up through Mandalay is heavily damaged, with all the big bridges down; and the even more important river traffic route up the Irriwaddy is paralyzed by the loss of most of the special flat-bottomed steamers. Besides, the British are wedded to the amphibious attack. The eight or so British, Indian and West African divisions freed by the Burma victory will almost certainly be prepared now for a move southwards into Sumatra or Malaya.

One immediate result of the opening up of Rangoon, where the docks were retaken in good shape, will be the folding up of the vast supply service which had to move the materials for the recent campaign all the way up through Bengal and Assam and down the length of Burma. This, too, will become available for the further move towards Singapore.

Part of the huge air supply service which made the Burma campaign unique in military annals will reinforce the air supply to China, making possible the strengthening of the American and Chinese air forces there. And traffic over the Stilwell Road across North Burma will be increased. At the present time perhaps 15,000 tons a month are being carried over this road and over 50,000 tons by air. The result is beginning to show in the new vigor of action of Chungking's armies.

New Chinese Effort

This is also partly due to the transfer, by air, of the three crack Chinese divisions trained by Stilwell in India and Burma; and of some American troops, expected to be used in airborne operations against vulnerable spots in the extended Jap line of communications from Hankow down to Indo-China. Chiang is probably also using in his present offensive some of his good troops drawn off from the "quarantine" of the Communist area in the north, to halt the Japs last fall.

The line of Chinese attack is significantly towards the southeast, towards the coast opposite the Philippines and Okinawa. Just in cutting the Jap rail communications with Indo-China, Siam and Malaya, now under British threat, this Chinese move could serve the general strategy of the Pacific War. It is likely that it has the more dramatic aim of preparing the way for an American landing on the coast, somewhere between Hong Kong and Wenchow.

Such a landing would not necessarily be for the purpose of launching a big Chinese-American land offensive in China, before the invasion of Japan. At present the strategic school which favors the conquest of Japan first and then a clean-up in China if necessary, appears to be in the ascendancy in Anglo-American councils.

Invade Japan First

The big argument here is that there is at least a possibility that Japan might sue for peace during the invasion of her homeland, or that the forces in China might quit after the loss of the homeland, so why take them on beforehand? There is also the consideration of the vast spaces of China, which have proven Japan's greatest difficulty; of the huge numbers of troops which they might absorb and the time which such a campaign might take, with the primitive communications available.

Seizure of a good port on the China coast, however, and establishment of a better and shorter supply line to the Chinese forces than is possible across North Burma, is still a supremely desirable move. Hong Kong would serve this purpose admirably, and will probably be the point chosen should current Chungking rumors that the Japs are pulling out of the South China corridor and concentrating their forces north of the Yangtse and in Manchuria, prove true.

Hangchow or Shanghai would be better, with the additional advantage of providing a great base for the assembly of convoys and provision of air support for an invasion of the main Japanese islands. But either of these ports might prove a tough nut to crack, especially if the Japs are now concentrating in this northern area.

There is a further, political, argument for establishing a strong juncture with Chiang's forces, which may prove the decisive consideration. Russia's intentions in Manchuria and in connection with the separate Communist state of 90 millions centering around Yenan, in Northwest China, remain enigmatic. It is becoming widely recognized that there are possibilities of rivalry between the policies of the Big Three in this area which would make the Polish question seem like a mild disagreement.

Russia controlled the railways through Manchuria and held the port of Dairen (Port Arthur) only forty years ago. Every argument which has been raised concerning her security needs and desire for warm water ports in Eastern Europe can be applied here too. The fact that Manchuria has in the interim been filled up with over 30 million Chinese immigrants need be no deterring factor, for it is not to be thought that Stalin would annex

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Manchuria or Korea any more than he has Poland and Rumania.

All that is necessary is to establish "friendly" Communist governments, for which his friends in Yenan could provide the personnel. The possibility of the setting-up of a Communist bloc including the 90 millions now controlled by Yenan, the 100-odd millions in North China (the best-developed part of the country), the 30-odd millions of Manchuria and 40 millions of Korea, cannot be considered a wild dream after what has taken place in Eastern Europe.

An independent, unpartitioned China has, however, been one of the strongest tenets of American foreign policy for the past fifty years. This was reaffirmed in the Cairo Declaration by which Roosevelt and Churchill promised Chiang Kai-shek that Manchuria would be returned to China. It is also extremely significant that ever since the recall of General Stilwell, and more particularly since Yalta, American policy has given solid support to Chiang.

The attacks on his regime which were so common last year have almost entirely halted—a development which has been aided by the reform program which he has put forward in the meantime, calling for a constitutional convention this November which will end the one-party rule of the Kuomintang.

Just as significantly, the Soviet press resumed its attacks on Chiang's regime—attacks which had been suppressed throughout the war with Germany — immediately after Yalta. All attempts by American diplomacy to bring about a consolidation of the Kuomintang and Communist regimes and armed forces in China, more or less along the pattern of the Tito-Subasitch union in Yugoslavia, have ceased.

Chiang And Communists

In the past, and especially at the time of Stilwell's recall, Chiang has received all the blame in the American press for "preventing" such a union of forces. But at San Francisco the correspondent of the independent Chungking paper Yi Shih Pao, just arrived from China, gave me an illuminating account of the final American attempt to negotiate a settlement. The American Ambassador Hurley ascertained the terms of the Yenan Communists for joining forces with Chungking, and took them to Chiang. Chiang said: "I accept these conditions. But I warn you that when you go back and tell the Communists that, you will find they have raised their price." Hurley went, and found just exactly that.

In supporting Chiang there is no attempt among American officialdom to pretend that he is the leader of a real democracy. But there is now at least an effort to understand why, so soon after her awakening and revolution, and while her unification is not yet complete, she could scarcely be made a perfect democracy (if there be such).

But at least he is willing to go forward towards democracy. Three opposition parties have functioned in Chungking all through the war, and the constitutional convention which Chiang had called for November 1937, the year the Japanese invaded, is now set for November this year. His leadership alone appears to hold out the prospect of a free and independent China co-operating with the West, and beyond that the possibility of a free and self-governing India co-operating with the West.

And the Americans are after all, fighting this bitter war in the Pacific to break the grip of a totalitarian power, not to confirm such control over its immense masses. In meeting this problem, the developments in Europe have no doubt provided a timely object lesson.

There would be revolutionary problems to meet in the far East in any case, in this age of ferment. But should Russia embark on an active policy of aligning such revolutionary forces with her own already vastly-expanded Soviet sphere of domination—perhaps in the honest belief, as her economists are writing, in the Moscow press, that the Western World will face within four years a greater crisis than in the 'thirties and have no solution to world problems—then there is going to be a tension over China which will make Poland seem like peanuts.

All of this emphasizes what was clear every day at San Francisco, that the whole question of a peaceful future depends on whether the three great powers, but notably Russia and the States, face each other with genuine goodwill, or have ulterior motives of profiting from the other's difficulties.

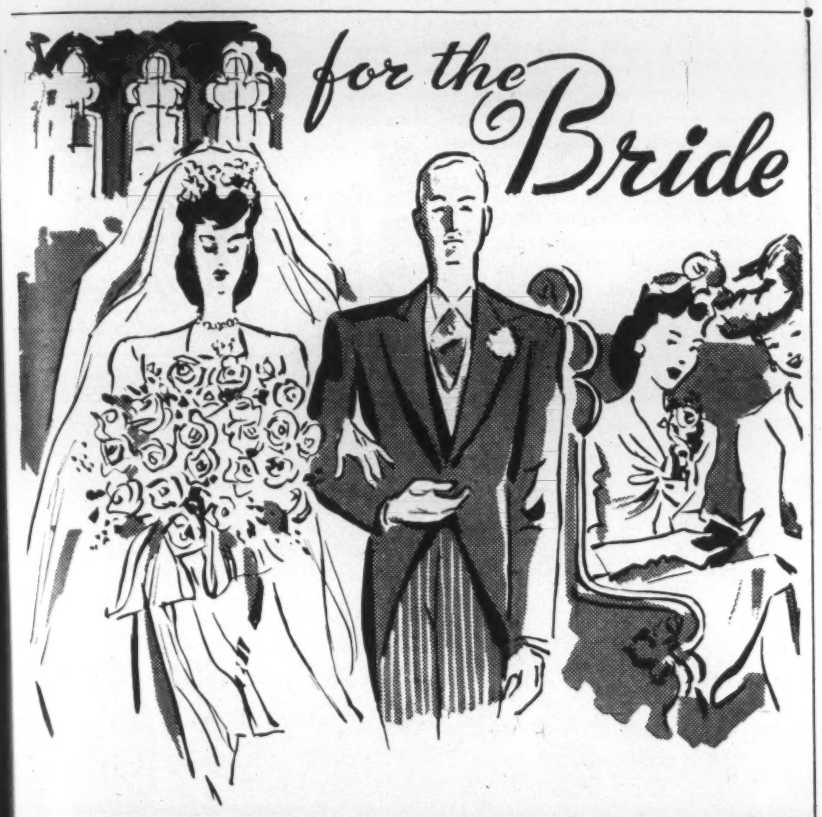
I think that there is a very widespread feeling of compassion in Britain, the United States and Canada for the sufferings and hardships of the Russian people, and until very recently a warm desire to help them in reconstruction. Even more than by breach of agreements this feeling can be choked off by such statements as that made last week by Earl Browder, the leader of the American Communists.

Internal Meddling

Browder was answering criticism of his policy of "suppression of class warfare" and the "establishment of harmony between labor and capital" in the United States, by the French Communist leaders Duclos and Thorez. The latter, returned from a long stay in Moscow during the war, and believed to have the confidence of Stalin, has asserted that there "must be French and American social upheavals similar to those which transformed Russia thirty years age."

Duclos strongly criticizes the policy lately advocated by Browder for promoting "class peace in the United States in the post-war period." Such a conception of the disappearance of class controversies in the United States, asserts Duclos, "does not in any way correspond to a Marxist-Leninist understanding of the situation."

As the New York *Times* says, Browder's answer to this criticism over his dissolution of the Communist Party of America is "humble, almost contrite." He promises to make a fresh inventory of the Communist position in the United States, guided by the consideration of "the coming period of new storms."



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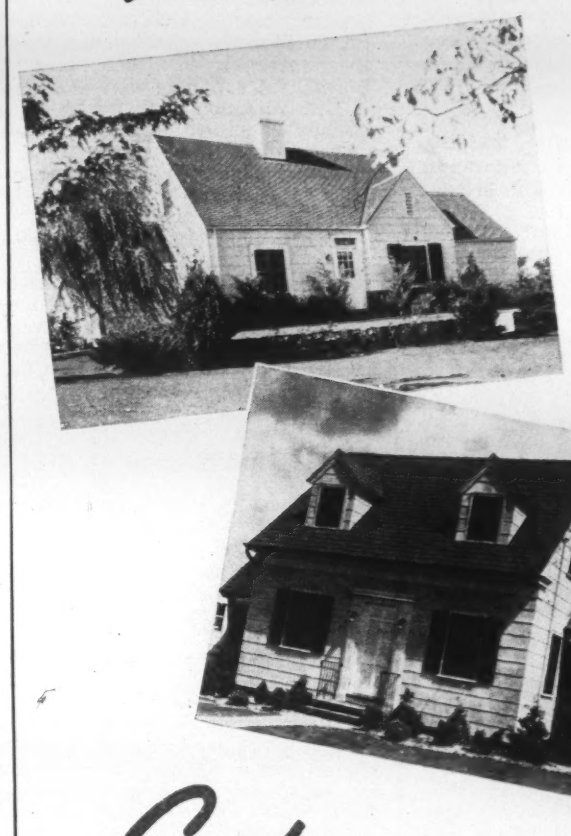

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Siam Will Be Glad To See End of The Japs

By DAVID ENGLAND

Siam, which in 1941, apparently made an easy swing to the enemy side, hasn't been a happy partner for the Japanese. The people, Mr. England says, had no say in the decision to join the Japanese and there has been continuous resentment which has been rising during the past year.

There is no question that the Thais would welcome restoration of friendly relations with Britain.

"LAND of Free Men". What a hollow mockery of a title. For this is the meaning of the name "*Muang T'ai*" in other words, Siam, which since 1941 has been under the domination of Tokyo. The Siamese, however, have a long and proud history of freedom, and the possibilities are that very soon they will be able to live up to their name again.

Some time ago, military authorities came to the conclusion that, with the worsening of their lines in Burma, the Japanese were beginning to shift direction, with the object of shortening their communications, and reducing the areas they have to defend. The probability is that now they will withdraw from Siam owing to the difficulty of defending it.

This development would be greeted with joy by the Thais. During the past year they have grown restive under Japanese subjection, and have resented the action of a former weak-kneed government which permitted their country to become a cat's paw for Japan in its bid for Asiatic conquest.

People Had No Say

Siam was invaded by the Japanese in December, 1941, and, after only a mild resistance, it was announced in Tokyo that a 10-year treaty of mutual assistance against Great Britain and her Allies had been signed by Japan and Siam. The people had no say in the matter, and after a year under Japanese control they had had sufficient experience to understand what membership of the Asiatic "Co-Prosperity Sphere" involved. As a sop to public opinion the Japanese in 1943 handed over two Burmese Shan States and four Malay States. But the "gift" was not appreciated; the move fell flat, as the puppet premier complained over the radio.

Actually the Japanese have only occupied the seaports and main cities; they have insufficient troops to cover the whole of the country. For this reason they have had to put up with the rising tide of resentment during the past year, which resulted in the ousting of the puppet Premier Luang Bipul Songgram by the Thai National Assembly, and also the rejection of two Japanese sponsored Bills by the Assembly.

Alliance with the Japs has only saddled the Thais with immense taxation and the disruption of their economic life. For instance, while the Japs were boasting of the large shipments of rice they had received from Bangkok, the Siamese radio was sounding a plaintive note; "Japan is now the sole foreign source from which we receive goods. We cannot get everything from Japan because there is an even greater shortage of goods in Japan itself than in Siam. The Japanese have no time to manufacture goods for Siam."

Even Short of Food

The dwellers in the big cities have been evacuated because of air raids, and, last year, the defence budget was doubled—all part of the price paid for the alliance with Tokyo. The railways have been placed under military control, and land can be confiscated arbitrarily if military needs are thought to warrant it. Taxes have been raised drastically, and the people have been told to go carefully with food because of threatened shortages. This in a country which always had a surplus.

Another penalty which the people have had to endure is Allied bombing, a military necessity, as Siam has been a vital link in the chain of Japanese-occupied territory. These raids started in December 1943, and have had far-reaching results. Of course, according to the Japs, only people's houses, Buddhist temples and cultural institutions have been hit.

Yet another drastic alteration has been the moving of the capital from the splendid city of Bangkok—which had a population of 684,000—to an obscure town situated in the mountains over 100 miles to the north. This place, Pechabun, has only two things to recommend it. First it is handy to two Japanese-controlled railway lines, and second, it is naturally defended by mountains. The Japanese wanted to move the famous Emerald Buddha there from Bangkok, but the National Assembly refused to agree.

Even in peace-time the Japanese residents in Siam were not popular, and Japan's occupation of the chief strategic points in the country, and its backing of a puppet dictatorship, have increased popular resentment.

Militarily, Siam is weak. No open break can be looked for while the Japanese remain in the country, but there is no question that the mass of the people would welcome the restoration of the former friendly relations that existed between Siam and Great Britain.

The Siamese have not forgotten that in the last war they sent troops to France to fight beside British and French, who are their neighbors on the west (Burma) and east (Indo-China).

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CHANGE OF MIND

AS the Japanese have so miserably failed in their efforts to win friends and influence people in Burma, the British now have an excellent political opportunity. They can build permanent good will by putting into effect as quickly as possible their well advanced plans for starting the Burmans on the road to dominion status. They have been welcomed as friends upon their return to Burma and are prepared, according to their leaders, to prove by deeds that this welcome is justified by considerations other than their lack of similarity to the bestial soldiers of Japan's Imperial Army.—N.Y. *Herald Tribune*

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Heredity vs. Environment: Their Effects on Your Personality

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

Hidden behind the confusion of world conflict is a still-unsolved scientific problem to which a definite answer must be obtained before the human race can settle down to a rational solution of its difficulties. The problem concerns the extent to which two principal factors, heredity and environment, are responsible for the present welfare and advancement of the human race.

There are principal schools of thought, each going to an extreme viewpoint and each, as a result being only partly right. One credits good environment with being the factor that is responsible for creating excellent qualities in the individual and the other gives credit to inheritance.

A highly significant long-term research project which should give some decisive answers to moot questions in this field has been undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation, which has appropriated $282,000 for the first five years of the investigation that will be carried on at the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Me.

Studies will be carried on to determine the genetical basis of personality traits in mammals, particularly intelligence and emotional variations. The purpose of the investigation is to gain knowledge that will be applicable to human problems, but it will be necessary to make the experiments with animals, as human beings grow too slowly and cannot be subjected to the rigorous conditions of control that it will be necessary to impose to study the effects of single factors.

Dogs of many breeds will be studied in the early part of the investigation, which then will be extended to sheep, goats and other animals, Dr. C. C. Little, director of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, announces. Out of this laboratory have come researches which give support to both schools of thought. One inquiry, for example, resulted in developing a breed of mice that was entirely free of cancer out of a strain in which cancer was the principal cause of death. This was done on the basis of the gene and chromosome theory of inheritance. Another inquiry demonstrated that at least one form of cancer is transmitted through the nursing milk and is entirely independent of the genes and chromosomes, putting it more in the field of environment.

The Original Wolf

The dog, Dr. Little points out, presents an excellent subject for study, for this species contains a vast array of varieties and strains all of which trace back to an original wolf ancestor. Man throughout the ages, with only an intuitional knowledge of the laws and mechanisms that control the transmission and creation of physical and personality traits, has altered the descendants of the wild wolf until a great number of breeds have been produced, all varying in size and shape and, even more important, exhibiting a tremendous range of highly specialized patterns of intelligence and emotional response.

It is like these highly specialized emotional patterns and intellectual capacities that Dr. Little intends to investigate to ascertain whether they are linked to the genes and chromosomes or whether they have some other origin. Extensive experiments have been made previously in the Stockard laboratory at Cornell on the inheritance of physical traits and on the production of dogs of amazing shapes and sizes.

Many dogs will be isolated shortly after birth and raised in soundproof and odorproof compartments in which they will see no other dogs or even human beings. This will be the foundation state from which experiments will be made on individual and social behaviour and the effect on both genetical and environment conditions.

The effects of internal environment, the conditions in the mother's body during the prenatal period, will be studied. This will involve transferring the ova from the body of the dog in which it was produced to that of another female in which it will complete its prenatal growth. Artificial fertilization also will be attempted, as this will give a further check on both genetical and environmental factors. Gregory Pincus succeeded in producing a rabbit that had no father and, in a limited way, no mother. The ova was taken from the body of one rabbit, artificially fertilized by chemical processes, and transplanted in another rabbit.

"Neither heredity nor environment can go very far without the other, declares Dr. Little. They are not mutually exclusive. If the tiny centers of chemical organization known as genes—the basic unit of heredity—had no living organism in which to express their directive powers, they would be incapable of description, measurement or indentification.

"If, on the other hand, living material grew and multiplied without the directive hand of heredity there would be no permanency of the various forms of life and the course of evolution would not be possible.

"Human life as it can be measured and recorded consists of a partnership between the two forces of heredity and environment. There is plenty of room in our definition to include nonmaterial forces."

The exclusive environment theory is the basis of the Russian Communistic social theory. Under this concept all men have equal possibilities and equally good qualities.

Under the exclusive heredity theory relatively few individuals possess superior inherited qualities, and they carry greater responsibilities than others, entitling them to directive positions in society. As a social system this is manifest in the aristocratic structure of the two principal remaining monarchical groups in Great Britain and Japan.

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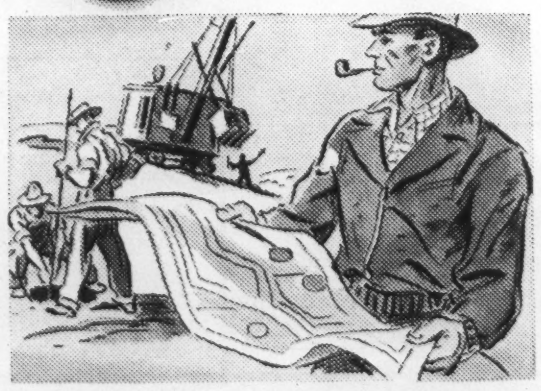

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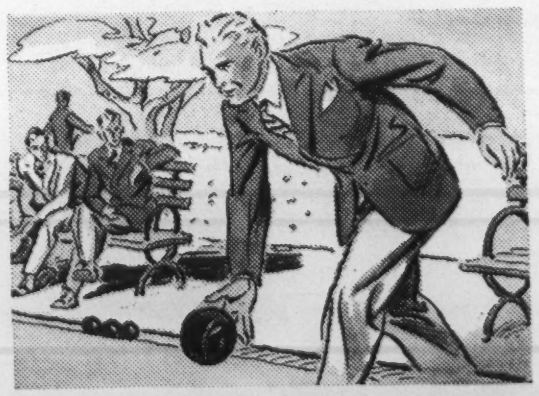

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Should Labrador Come Back to Canada?

By GOLDWIN GREGORY

The Province of Quebec is seeking the return of Labrador to Canada as compensation due to Canada for its contribution to victory.

In 1927 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council advised the King that Newfoundland was entitled not only to the coast of Labrador but to the vast area of 110,000 square miles of the hinterland that is drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. It may be that Canada has a better claim to Labrador than one based solely on a right to compensation. The defense of Labrador is essential to the defence of North America, and in this Canada has a vital interest. And the great Goose Bay airport is a Canadian undertaking.

LEGEND has it that a sea-captain from Brittany, straying on to the mainland of North America in the late fifteenth century, and noting the luxurious colors of the foliage, exclaimed "Le Bras d'Or!" So, it is said, did Labrador get its name, but whether that name of "arm of gold" is justified has not yet been fully proved.

Geologists suspect that the pre-Cambrian shield extends eastward from Northern Ontario and Quebec across to the Labrador Coast in the north-west Atlantic; forty thousand square miles of commercial timber stand in the hinterland of that coast; water-power capable of development for mining and pulp-manufacturing purposes is available in abundance; beasts of the forest abound, to make of the land a truly happy hunting ground. Yet all this wealth is virtually untouched.

In the Quebec Legislature on May 14 members were debating a bill "to facilitate and encourage mining development in the territory of New Quebec," when the sore question of Labrador was raised. With a unanimity surprising in that turbulent assembly, leaders of all parties demanded that Labrador be re-annexed to the Province of Quebec. Here, as reported by the Canadian Press, are the reasons assigned:

"Premier Duplessis said that since Canada's armed forces helped protect Newfoundland during the European conflict, it would be fair that Labrador, which previously belonged to Quebec Province, be returned to Canada as a war compensation.

"Adelard Godbout, leader of the Liberal opposition, agreed with Mr. Duplessis and promised his support for any action taken by the Quebec Government in that respect.

"Rene Chaloult (Ind.) also approved the Labrador issue, adding 'we might as well take Labrador for it will surely be the sole compensation allowed Canada'."

Certainly a Case

Whatever may be the opinion of Canadians from other provinces about the validity and morality of the Quebec arguments, there is certainly a case to be advanced on Canada's behalf in this vexing problem posed by Labrador. Let us examine the situation.

". . . and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly." In these conventional words Viscount Cave, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, concluded, in March of 1927, the opinion of himself and his fellow lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whereby an area of some one hundred and ten thousand square miles of the mainland of North America was placed in the care of Newfoundland. See "Re Labrador Boundary: Colony of Newfoundland and Dominion of Canada; (1927) 2 Dominion Law Reports, pp. 401 et seq."

The lengthy opinion reviews what was accepted by the Committee as the history of Labrador; there are not lacking those in Canada who assert that the opinion was reached as a matter of political expediency, in that Great Britain could influence Newfoundland in its dealings with this vast continental domain whereas in Canada's hands the territory would be quite outside Britain's sphere.

These Canadians point to the fact that the Lord Chancellor was a politician, a member of Stanley Baldwin's Conservative Government, and that Canada had only recently been largely responsible for the adoption, at the Imperial Conference of 1926, of the resolution which was to form the basis for the Statute of Westminster. Some facts, however, are beyond dispute, and may briefly be stated.

Following the Treaty of Paris in 1763, by which France ceded to Britain "Canada with all its dependencies . . . and in general everything that depends on the said countries, lands, islands and coasts"—a description that included the whole of the great peninsula of Labrador, a Royal Proclamation dated October 7, 1763, set up the Government of Quebec, and went on to say: "And to the end that the open and free fishery of our subjects may be extended to and carried on upon the coast of Labrador and the adjacent islands, we have thought fit . . . to put all that coast, from the river St. John's to Hudson's Streights, together with the islands of Anticosti and the Madelaine and all other smaller islands lying upon the said coast, under the care and inspection of our Governor of Newfoundland."

Re-annexed

By subsequent orders and statutes this jurisdiction was changed; the Labrador coast was for a while "re-annexed" to Quebec, then in 1825, excluding Anticosti Island and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, "re-annexed" to Newfoundland. But in these subsequent enactments reference is always had to the Proclamation of 1763 as a basic document, and presumably to the intention that the coast should be under the "care and inspection" of Newfoundland for fishery purposes.

Although Newfoundland is referred to as the oldest "colony" of England, it would be more correct to think of it until recently as a fishing station. It had no resident governor until 1816; its administrators had been chosen from among officers of the Royal Navy and their duties devolved around the protection of the fisheries and the disciplining of the fishing fleet. The Labrador coast, running some eight hundred miles northwesterly from the Straits of Belle Isle to Cape Chidley at the north-easterly corner of Ungava Bay in the Arctic, with its numerous fjords and inlets, was unknown except to fishermen and a few resident Eskimos and Indians.

It was only at the turn of the present century that the potential wealth of the interior began to attract attention. More than anything else, the missionary enterprises of Sir Wilfred Grenfell drew Labrador to public notice. In 1901, however, a Nova Scotia company began lumbering operations in Hamilton Inlet, and the Newfoundland Government sought to collect customs duties on supplies

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1077

"You cannot blame *us*—it was the Nazis."

brought in to the territory for that for that purpose.

The Province of Quebec, while recognizing the right of Newfoundland to regulate the fisheries, had assumed that the interior was under its jurisdiction as a part of Canada. In this it had the backing of Ottawa. Newfoundland, apparently for bargaining purposes, asserted that its right to the coast included territorial jurisdiction over all the lands drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; Canada said that for the "care and inspection" of the fisheries it was sufficient that the jurisdiction extend one mile inland from the high water line.

Efforts were made to settle the dispute; at one time Newfoundland offered to dispose of its rights to Quebec for $15,000,000. Eventually it was agreed to refer the matter to the Privy Council. The Province of Quebec was not directly represented on this reference, and its legislature has several times protested the decision, but nonetheless the effect was to vest in Newfoundland almost all the territory to which it laid claim, extending in parts as far inland from the Atlantic as four hundred miles.

The Legislature of Newfoundland, finding itself possessed of a territory almost three times as large as its own island, in September of 1927 passed an act closing Labrador to settlement and exploration. But this rigid exclusiveness did not long prevail.

In 1934 Newfoundland surrendered its rights to responsible and representative government. Its legislative and executive authority was vested in a Governor and six commissioners, appointed by and responsible to the Imperial authorities in London. In 1935 the Commission of Government granted a mineral concession over some 20,000 square miles to Canadian corporation.

Discoveries

Reporting on the activities of this company in the *Christian Science Monitor* of June 1, 1944, a special correspondent says that an expenditure of $6,000,000 has been made on exploration, with a resultant discovery of fourteen massive ore bodies, and that in the proximity of Grand Falls on the Hamilton River the largest untouched timber stand in North America has been discovered. The correspondent adds that it is these discoveries which animate Quebec in demanding the "return" of Labrador to Canada, and that a showdown can soon be expected. Incidentally, it may well be noted that Grand Falls is one of the largest waterfalls in the world, with a single drop of three hundred and fifteen feet, and capable of developing three times as much electrical energy as Niagara Falls.

But the great present interest of Canada in Labrador centres around the Goose Bay airport and other military and defence installations on the coast. In the story of that airport there is an epic of Canada, and one with which every Canadian should be familiar. Carved out of the wilderness and occupying one hundred and twenty square miles is a modern community, with its own power plants, sea-port and highways, on which has been expended sums variously estimated from $35,000,000 to $100,000,000. On October 22 last Prime Minister King made public some of the facts relating to this development.

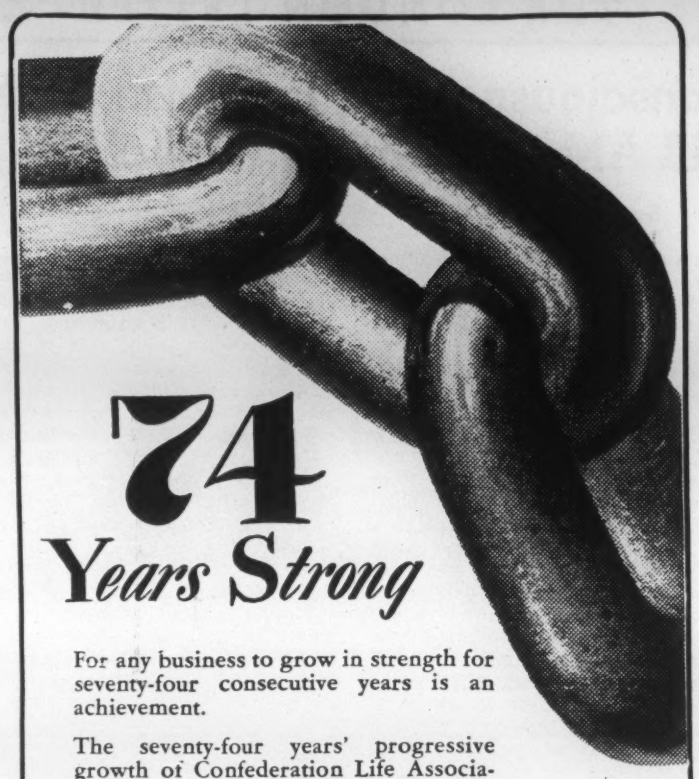
"Goose Bay airport," said Mr. King, "lies on the short great circle route from Eastern North America to Europe and, unlike Newfoundland, is almost free from fog . . . The question of postwar use of the base for civilian or commercial traffic is to be disposed of by discussions between Canada, Newfoundland and the United Kingdom within twelve months after the end of hostilities . . ." At the same time Mr. King disclosed the terms of an agreement dated October 10, 1944, between Canada and Newfoundland whereby Canada acquired a 99-year lease on the airport and rights to certain ancillary facilities.

Some of the expenditure on Goose Bay was made by the Government of the United States. Some of the military and naval installations on the coast of Labrador were enterprises solely of the United States. Personnel of the armed forces of the United States have manned posts and stations in Labrador. But it seems that territory in Labrador was not included in the 1940 exchange between Britain and the United States of bases for destroyers, as was territory in Newfoundland. Yet Labrador, like Newfoundland, is essential to the defence of North America and in it the United States has a vital interest. Presumably the United States would like to see Canada charged with jurisdiction over all of Labrador and the territory brought within the purview of the Permanent Joint Defence Board of the United States and Canada.

War Made Problems

The war and developments in aviation have indeed brought problems that concern what was hitherto almost the mythical land of Labrador. It will be interesting to see what solution will be found for these problems. It would seem that Canada has at least an equitable claim to this territory, although it is doubtful that the claim could be sustained on the compensatory basis advanced in the Quebec Legislature.

A topical sidelight on the way in which the unexplored hinterland of Labrador has become less inaccessible is provided in this dispatch appearing in the New York *Times* of May 4: "Manchester, N.H., May 3—A coast guard helicopter, dismantled in New York and transported by air hundreds of miles, picked off from an isolated spot in the bleak, snow-covered brushland of Northern Labrador eleven Canadian airmen who were marooned after the crash of two airplanes . . . Dropping to within six and eight feet of the ground the helicopter took the men aboard by means of a rope ladder . . . The men were flown thirty-two miles to a remote United States weather station, where ski-equipped planes of the R.C.A.F. flew them to Goose Bay . . ."



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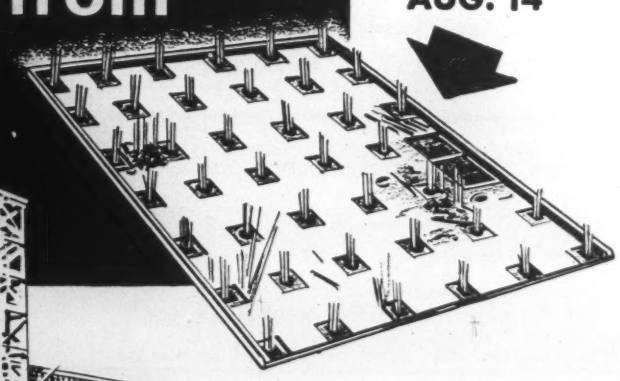

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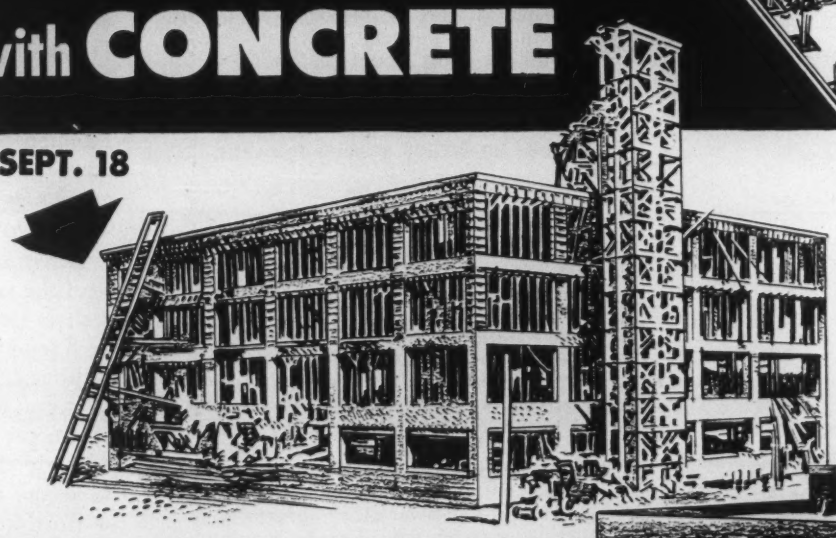

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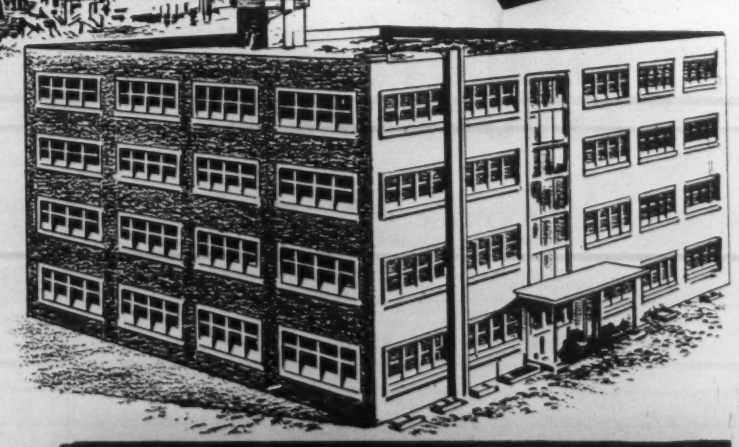

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THE LONDON LETTER

Consciousness of Immense Tasks Still Ahead Tempers Rejoicings

By P.O'D

Celebrating a victory can be almost as exhausting as winning it. But now VE-Day and VE + 1 Day are over, with their parades and cheering and singing and waving of flags and tilting of pint-pots and all the rest of the rejoicing, official and unofficial. The mass of the citizenry, tired but satisfied, are again getting back to their ordinary jobs.

They were two great days. Even the weather was in a holiday mood, warm and sunny, and a grand time was had. But after two days of celebration there is something very restful about the old office or the old workshop or the old counter or wherever it is that one gets on with the ordinary business of life.

Comparing the victory celebrations at the end of this German war with those that marked the end of the last, there seems to be pretty general agreement that this time the rejoicing was much quieter—no less deeply felt, but much less wild and exuberant. Nothing like the uproariousness of Armistice Night, 1918. People seemed in a much more thoughtful mood, and with good reason.

There is the other half of the job still to be done in the Far East. There is the wreckage of war to be cleared away and rebuilt. There are the immense problems of devastated Europe, which the people of this country have no thought of ignoring or sidestepping—if they could. There have been the impressive and repeated warnings of our leaders, from Mr. Churchill down, about the immense tasks that lie ahead.

I don't mean that everyone went about thinking of all this during those two days, instead of relaxing and rejoicing as they had every right to do. People did relax and they did rejoice heartily and well, but still with the consciousness that the burden was merely being laid down for a brief respite. It is now being taken up again with a new confidence and a new courage.

There is no incentive to renewed exertion like the consciousness that the biggest and hardest part of the job has been done, and well done. If there is any nation in the world that is fully entitled to that feeling, it is surely this one, this decent and kindly, but tough and indomitable people. They have certainly earned their right to rejoice.

No Coupons for Art

Among the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la, must surely be counted the pictures at the Royal Academy Show. They seem to pop up with almost the same inevitability—and without very much more variation from year to year. But after all nobody objects to the spring on that account, so why shouldn't we adopt a similar attitude towards the display at Burlington House, and cheerfully accept it as one of the pleasant features of the opening year? Most people apparently do.

Socially and financially this year's Academy Show promises to be the most successful since the war began. The crowd on opening day was of the old peace-time proportions, and dressed—according to those best fitted to judge of such matters—with a fashionable elegance to which we have become rather unaccustomed. Where do people get all the coupons?

Nor were people there merely to look and be seen. They were also there to buy. They even queued up at the sales counter. But that, of course, may be merely part of a wartime habit which we all find it a bit difficult to break. No coupons required—there's an inducement for you! Whatever the reason, business is said to have been unusually good on opening day. Nice to think that there should be so much money left for such purposes.

Artistically? Well, the critics seem to take rather a glum view of it. But then art critics are a haughty and exacting tribe, very much harder to please than the rest of us. The humbler lover of the picturesque will, as usual, find a lot to please and interest him—especially among the portraits of which, also as usual, there is a considerable number.

Conspicuous among these are the two large paintings of the King and Queen in their Coronation robes by Gerald Kelly. They are quite fine and impressive things in their way, though perhaps rather more as pictures of Coronation robes than of the King and Queen. But that is only what one expects in this sort of portrait, which is to be regarded as in the nature of an official record.

Augustus John would do it differently, no doubt, but John this year is represented only by a few pencil sketches. And there is no one really to make up for his absence from the line.

Cramped M.P.'s

Members of Parliament are demanding more room. They may be willing, out of deference to tradition, to be badly cooped up in the actual chamber of the House of Commons, but they see no reason why there should be such a general shortage of space for other purposes. Too few committee-rooms, for instance, and hardly any place where a member can hold an interview, unless he is willing to do it walking up and down one of the halls—or very regretfully in some nearby pub. And he would probably find the pub either closed or crowded out with other M.P.'s.

Compared to the sumptuous accommodation provided in Washington for Members of Congress, each with his private office and private secretary, the arrangements made for M.P.'s at Westminster are ludicrously inadequate. The poor devils haven't even a desk. They have to keep their papers in their top-hats—or did when they wore such things—and if they had secretaries they would probably have to keep them there, too. There is certainly no other place for them.

As it happens, Sir Charles Barry, who designed the Parliament Buildings more than 100 years ago, foresaw this growing demand for space, and left plans for additional building along the two sides of the open corner called New Palace Yard. It is now proposed that these plans should be carried out—they would provide another 240 rooms or so—and that also the residential quarters of various permanent officials should be either cut out or cut down.

All this would give a good deal more room, but still probably not enough.

Claire as Cleopatra

Miss Claire Booth—or Mrs. Claire Booth Luce, if she prefers—is a gifted woman. Also a very courageous one. Making speeches in Congress may take a good deal of nerve, but playing Cleopatra in the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon is the real thing in reckless daring, with the critical lions all ranged around ready to pounce. She came, they saw her, and she conquered. The best Cleopatra in many, many years was the almost universal verdict.

I say "they saw her," and perhaps the emphasis should be on that. She is a comely and graceful person—did she not begin her stage career as a dancer?—and she makes it easy to understand why Antony should have succumbed to her charm.

It is here that so many Cleopatras have failed. Their lack of sheer physical appeal makes Antony look a good deal more of a mutt than he was, and so the tragedy loses much of its poignancy. In this case he was the obvious victim of a tragic and inevitable fate, and the whole production gained enormously in impressiveness. It was a triumph for Miss Booth.

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For Farmers—Acting on the belief that all Canadians prosper when farmers do, the Liberal Government has arranged that **they can improve their farms and equipment under a new loan** plan and has arranged to put a floor under the prices of farm and fishery products.

To stimulate employment for **all**, the Liberal Government has created a special Department of Reconstruction which is **now in operation** and which will co-ordinate private and public enterprise.

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New Homes for Canadians—The Liberal Government's new $400,000,000 National Housing Act, now on the statute books, enables hundreds of thousands of Canadians to get money at low interest and on long, generous terms to build, renovate or enlarge their own homes. **Now that Germany is defeated, plans are already in operation for at least 50,000 dwellings.**

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Our Political Speakers Are Good But None of Them Are Brilliant

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

WITH an election pending in Ontario and a federal election following, a commentator on radio shouldn't avoid some mention of political broadcasts. In the federal arena, from a purely technical point of view, I think many listeners agree that M. J. Coldwell's voice and manner on the air is good. He has an informal approach. He talks quietly, man-to-man. John Bracken, I fear, has not learned the subtle technique of broadcasting. He doesn't "get into the microphone", as they say in the studios. Mr. King surprises you every now and then. Sometimes he addresses his radio audience as if they were all gathered together in one great hall instead of sitting, as many of them do, in ones and twos in their front room. And at other times, he becomes very human and personal and uses radio as it should be used.

George Drew talks well on the radio. So does Ted Jolliffe. Mitchell F. Hepburn doesn't do too badly, either. None of the three is outstanding as a broadcaster. Jolliffe, perhaps, understands the intimate style of broadcasting better than the two others who are more used to declaming. That's all I'm going to write about the elections, lest somebody imagines I am electioneering.

RADIO polls have a great fascination for the listeners. *Musical America* an international music news magazine, has announced the results of their second annual poll of Music on the Air. More than 500 music editors of the daily newspapers in United States and Canada were participants in the poll. They picked the following winners:

Metropolitan Opera Broadcast: Wagner's "Die Meistersinger".

Symphony Orchestra: Tie between the New York Philharmonic Symphony (CBS), Boston Symphony (Blue).

Program of Operatic Character: Metropolitan Opera, USA, sponsored by Opera Guild (Blue).

Symphony Conductor: Arturo Toscanini (NBC).

Opera Conductor: Frank Black (NBC).

Orchestra with Featured Soloists: Telephone Hour (NBC).

Musical Variety Program: Texaco Star Theatre, James Melton (CBS).

Woman Singer, regularly featured: Gladys Swarthout.

Woman Singer, occasionally featured: Marian Anderson.

Man Singer, regularly featured: John Charles Thomas (NBC).

Man Singer, occasionally featured: Ezio Pinza.

Small Ensemble: Stradivari Orchestra (CBS).

Instrumental Soloist: Robert Casadeus, pianist.

Instrumental Soloist, regularly heard: Alec Templeton, pianist (CBS).

Educational: Symphonies for Youth, Alfred Wallenstein and Los Angeles Philharmonic (MBS).

Announcer, Commentator: Milton Cross (Blue).

TO THE question "Do you think radio has played an important role in the development of music appreciation in your community?", 89% gave an enthusiastic "yes"; 60% of the music editors thought radio had not done as much as it should, or could, in the development of new talent among performers and composers. A few of the remaining 40%, however, thought it already had done too much and suggested that the public is not prepared for too steady a diet of modern music.

An almost 50-50 split developed on the desirability of programs composed in equal parts of so-called "classical" and "popular" music. Some thought it a good means of "sugar-coating" heavier music and thus making it palatable to inexperienced listeners. Some approved only of extreme contrasts "like Bach and boogie-woogie." Dissenters compared such programs to "hash" and "pickles and ice-cream".

The last question drew real fire: "Do you approve of the current trend of serious musical artists into the field of light radio entertainment where they perform popular music and are called upon to act as comedians or as masters of ceremonies?" Here 82% drew out all the stops and let go with invective rich in tasty adjectives

DURING a rehearsal for one of the C.B.C. plays the other day, I happened to meet a Canadian radio artist, Marjorie Mowbrey, who had recently returned to Canada after six successful years in radio and movie work in the United States.

Hardly a week passes without at least one Canadian artist asking "What do you do to get into big-time radio in the United States?" Here was an opportunity to get the facts first hand.

"The most important thing is to procure status of permanent residence in the United States," Miss Mowbrey said. "It may take several weeks. I wanted radio work so went first to Detroit. I was allowed to take from Canada only $25.

"The first thing I did, after reaching a hotel, was to search for a small furnished apartment. As soon as I was settled I called the different Radio Stations, W.W.J., W.X.Y.Z. and W.J.R. for appointments for auditions. They were successful and shortly after my audition at W.W.J. I was called to work in their series of Radio Dramas "Sketches in Melody.

"I found very little Radio work originating from Detroit, and it was suggested I would do much better in Chicago, where so many of the daytime serials originate. Mr. Earl Ebi, the director at W.W.J. had gone on to N.B.C. Chicago. He was most kind to me. He taught me how to prepare an audition presenting a dozen or so very short characterizations instead of one or two long ones, so that the directors could get a better idea of one's versatility. He told me the different agencies to go to and arranged an audition for me at N.B.C.

"I had some work in Chicago but not what I wanted. They all called my Canadian accent English, and it did not fit with the voices that they like. However I had made new friends among the directors and I started for New York with letters of introduction from them to the directors in New York and a list of the best agencies.

"I immediately presented my letters of introduction and made the rounds of the agencies and radio stations. I had some auditions within two weeks, some of them not for two months. The first work I got in New York was doing transcribed commercials, then various daytime serials of which my favorite was playing 'Jennie' the Cockney maid in the 'Goldbergs'. I also did some work in O.W.I. transcriptions. A number of the people I had met suggested that I should go to Hollywood and try for character parts in the 'movies'.

"On reaching California my agents, 'Sue Carroll and Associates', wanted me to concentrate on the English accent as they thought they could get me started in pictures by playing small parts in the British films 'Dorian Gray', 'The Brighton Strangler' and others. However, I worked in Hollywood in the radio plays, 'Sherlock Holmes' and the 'Silver Theatre' and other smaller shows."

Miss Mowbrey returned to Canada and, believe it or not, not very many weeks passed before the C.B.C. offered her a part in one of their dramatic broadcasts. So you see it can be done.

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Professor From the Open Spaces Finds Peace in Cambridge

A TEXAN IN ENGLAND By J. Frank Dobie. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

A Professor from the State University of Texas was invited to give a series of lectures at Cambridge on American history. It happens that Professor Dobie is a split personality; half poet and half cowboy, equally pleased by the narrow spaces before a study-fire and the wide spaces surrounding a camp-fire. So in the poetic atmosphere of Cambridge he positively nestled, although, since absence makes the heart grow fonder, his cowboy spirit flared up more brightly than ever. His broad-brimmed Stetson was a symbol, unconsciously he walked as if he had high-heeled boots and bow-legs, he talked with a drawl. And Cambridge, and indeed all England, loved him.

How he loved England this book essays to tell, for England, in essence, is English literature, and more than half the pigeon-holes of Professor Dobie's memory are jammed full of that lovely commodity. Many of the other pigeon-holes contain cowboy folklore and tall tales and crackling epigrams and similes. When he says that there are as many Texans in the R. A. F. as there are fiddlers in Hell you get an idea of his quality.

Always, everywhere, in this book his love for the United States and especially Texas burgeons forth like a banner. But his hatred for some instances of the "American way" makes him holler in a high hog-calling tone. Here is a paragraph of his last chapter:

"I write in an atmosphere remote from the air of intellectual freedom enveloping Cambridge . . . I write from a plot of ground, delightful in itself against the campus of the University of Texas, in Austin. Here on this campus, believers in the right as well as the duty to think are combating a gang of fascist-minded regents; oil millionaires, corporation lawyers, a lobbyist and a medical politician, who in anachronistic rage against liberal thought malign all liberals as 'communists', try with physical power to wall out ideas and resort to chicanery as sickening as it is cheap."

Truly, a stimulating and merry book.

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Peace in the Storm

INTERIM, a novel, by R. C. Hutchinson. (Oxford, $2.50.)

AN artillery sergeant and two men, with a twenty-five pounder field gun, took a wrong turning in the rain at three o'clock in the morning and after incidents found themselves in a narrow lane leading to a house apparently deserted. They broke in by a window, for shelter and sleep, and were astonished when a young woman carrying a candle appeared, full of sarcastic inquiries.

Grumpily they retired to the stable, being attended by an elderly man with a limp who stretched himself to make them comfortable and apologized for Virginia's sarcasm. This man is the beginning and the end of the story that the sergeant unrolls in this book. For he had a personality so alluring that the sergeant was drawn to him for every day and evening that he could be spared from his military duties.

He is a doctor whose sixteen years in China were ended by evacuation ordered by the British Embassy. Temporarily he is lodged in this farm house with his invalid wife and his pungent daughter, tending the sheep and the cattle, doing all kinds of rough work, prescribing for the poor in the neighbourhood, without charge, even, at times, taking Evensong at the village church, by bishop's license. His house is everybody's home, money is nothing to him, hospitality everything. His son is an aeroplane pilot in the current unpleasantness and Virginia has a nest of refugees in London to ease her bitterness. His wife is withering from sixteen years of disappointment, for she hated China, and from instant fear that her husband might take her back, while for him going-back is his rosy hope. All this current usefulness, happiness and peace is but an Interim.

This is a novel strong in every part; the nobility of the theme, that duty brings peace, the depth of thought which finds even tragedy a normal fulfilment, the solidity of structure, the poetic grace, originality and charm of the English whether in description or dialogue, and the practised surety in characterization.

•

Flying Paladin

WINGS OF THE MORNING, by Jean Brown Segall. (Macmillans, $2.00.)

A MANITOBA boy, just average in studies but "super" in sports, went from High school into a Bank and was glad of the job, for that was in depression-time. In 1932 he was a teller in Russell, Man., a town that boasted a flying club. Before long he was denying himself normal expenditures in order to pay $18 an hour for flying lessons. From then on, banking was a secondary, though necessary, business. His prime interest was in aeroplanes.

In 1935 he heard that the Royal Air Force was to be largely reinforced and he crossed to England on a cattle-boat in the hope of getting a chance. The entrance requirements were stiff, particularly in mathematics. But he plugged and plugged for a full month of "leisure" in Scotland and passed the examination.

Four years later when war came he was an accomplished pilot doing his full part against the enemy. Then over Sicily in November, 1941, he was shot down to his death, as Wing Commander Mark Henry Brown, D.F.C. and bar, Croix de Guerre, Military Medal and Military Cross of Czechoslovakia.

Here is his gallant story written by his sister, in whom pride overmasters grief. It is a simple tale, simply told and moving, of a Canadian young man who lived well and died well.

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Understanding the U.S.S.R.

INSIDE RUSSIA TODAY, by Raymond Arthur Davies. (Contemporary Publishers, 25c.)

THOSE who have read with pleasure the informative and spirited articles of Mr. Davies in SATURDAY NIGHT will welcome this pamphlet of some ninety pages and about 40,000 words. To them much will not be new but good despatches always are worth re-reading. These have the merit of accurate reporting by a man who speaks Russian and still can discipline his sympathies.. He knows two worlds of action and likes them both.

•

For Remembrance

THE BURNING OF THE LEAVES AND OTHER POEMS by Laurence Binyon. (Macmillans, 70c.)

IN THIS eighteen page pamphlet are collected nine poems found among the papers of the late Laurence Binyon. Most of them had periodical publication and are reprinted by consent. Here are two stanzas from "Winter Sunrise", the last poem he wrote:

"And it seems to me that the beauty of the shadow
Is more beautiful than the flower; a strange beauty
Pencilled and silently deepening to distinctness.

As a memory stealing out of the mind's slumber,
A memory floating up from a dark water,
Can be more beautiful than the thing remembered."

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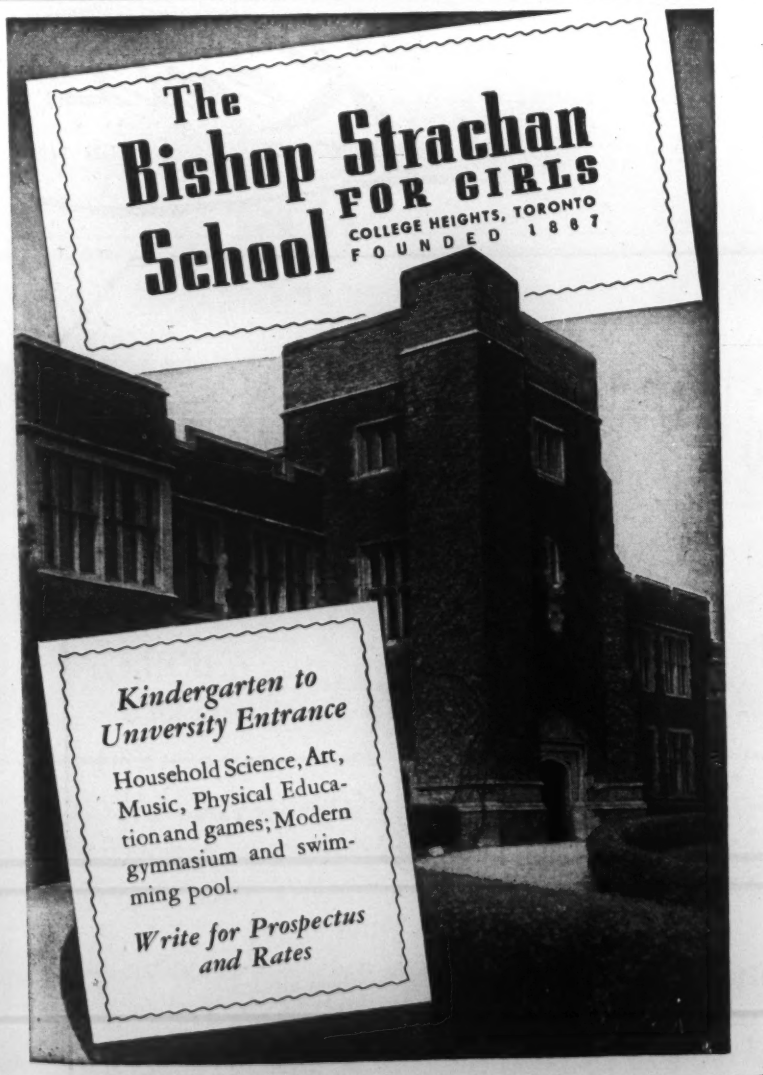
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Careers: Today's Librarian Does More Than Hand Out Books

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

This is one of a series of articles on careers for young women which will appear at frequent intervals during the coming weeks. "Saturday Night" believes that at no time has it been of greater importance that young women choose carefully and wisely the place in the world where they can be of greatest service to the community in work that brings them personal satisfaction and happiness. The articles by Miss Lillian D. Millar will give as full and complete information as space permits of the careers under discussion.

DO YOU love books and reading? Do you like people and do you prefer to work with others rather than to work by yourself? Then to be a librarian may be just the career for you.

Today the library is the college of the people and the librarian is one of the leaders in adult education. In addition to its primary function of circulating good books, the modern library is often the centre for the organization of art exhibits and musical programs, of drama groups and puppet shows, of reading clubs, discussion groups and film forums. It may even loan to the public gramaphone records, music scores and good pictures.

While to love books and to like people are essential, they are not the only qualifications for today's librarian. She must have good health, for the work is not easy. She should have a pleasing appearance and manner. She must have a keen and inquiring mind. She must have poise and initiative. She needs plenty of common sense, patience and a ready understanding of people. To climb to the top she needs to have executive ability and a capacity for leadership.

Cultural Background

And on top of all these, she requires a broad cultural background and specific library training. The standard for the modern librarian bears no resemblance to that for the librarian of yesterday, that genteel spinster left over in the matrimonial shuffle, who probably got the job because she was interested in books or because a parent or relative had a friend on the library board. To be fully qualified today you should hold the degree of bachelor of arts or an equivalent university degree and, in addition, the degree of bachelor of library science.

The following universities and colleges in Canada offer library courses and confer on graduates the degree of B.L.S.—University of Toronto, McGill University, Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, and the University of Ottawa. The University of Montreal offers a one-year course, evening and Saturday classes only, and gives to graduates a diploma in librarianship. Only the courses of the University of Toronto and McGill University are accredited by the American Library Association Board of Education under its "Minimum requirements for library schools". You still may be able to enter library work without full training. But if you creep in by the back door you will find that full professional standing will be closed to you and that promotion will be blocked.

What type of work will you do if you become a librarian? That will depend upon you, your ability and your talents, and also on the kind of library in which you may find work, whether it is large or small, whether a public library or a special library. To give you a bird's-eye view of library work let us review the function of the chief departments and the duties and qualifications of the librarian.

Key to Information

There is the circulation department, the best-known branch of the library. Today the circulation librarian not only hands books over the counter but she advises the people what to read. Therefore she must know the books on the shelves so as to be able to recommend the right type of book for each particular person. She prepares reading lists, book talks and may even take part in radio programs. She becomes acquainted with the community, its tastes, its habits and its background. She builds up contacts with local schools, clubs and other organizations.

Few people are acquainted with the work of the cataloguing department. Yet the catalogue is the key to all the information in the library. It indicates to the reader all the books of any author which are on the shelves. It shows all the books which deal with any given subject and it gives suggestions as to related material. The cataloguer works behind the scenes. But while she does not meet the public, she needs to have a broad understanding of people and their work in order to see all the ways in which a book might be used and to describe the contents in terms which will be understood by the type of person who will use it. If one cross reference is not given, that book may have lost its usefulness to many readers.

Unlike the cataloguer, the reference librarian works constantly with people. Her job is to direct the seeker to the information he needs. All day long she searches to find the answers to questions of students of all ages. While the librarian in the circulation department suggests the book which the reader will take home to read or to study, the reference librarian is the guide to research done within the library. The reference librarian needs to have a broad general educational background for she must have a nodding acquaintance with a wide variety of subjects. She must know books and keep up to date with current publications so that she will know where to look for the information requested.

The children's librarian must like and understand children. She needs to have imagination, unlimited patience and a sense of humor. She must know her books thoroughly because she is called on to guide the child in his reading. She prepares reading lists, she conducts story hours for the little children and she organizes drama and reading clubs for older children. It is largely in her hands to mould the reading taste of the boy and girl and to teach them to care for and to appreciate good books.

Where You Work

The kind of work you may do will be determined also by the type of library in which you may work. In a large city library your work will be more specialized. It is likely that it will be confined to one department, such as the circulation, children's, reference, etc.

On the other hand, the librarian in a small town library must handle all branches of library work and in addition be responsible for the administration of the library. The librarian of a small library has a chance to display executive ability and to throw her personality into her work. The atmosphere and the influence of the community library depends largely upon the type of person who directs it.

Regional and county libraries provide public library services to rural areas. In addition to library training, the regional librarian needs to have a knowledge of and an interest in rural life.

Many schools now have libraries.

ENGAGEMENTS

Colonel and Mrs. Frederick Herbert Deacon announce the engagement of their second daughter Charlotte Read to Captain John Lamont Alley, U.S. Army Medical Corps. The marriage will take place in June at "Glenhurst", Rosedale, the home of the bride's parents. Owing to illness in the family only immediate relatives will be present.

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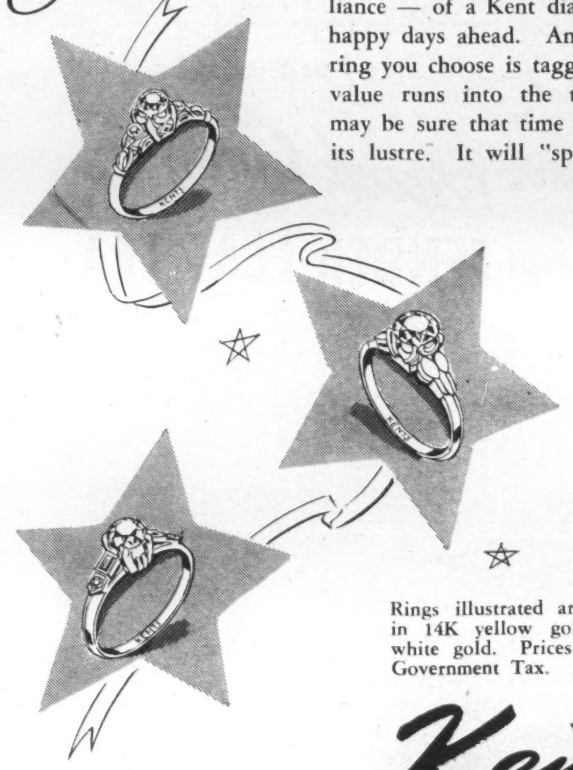

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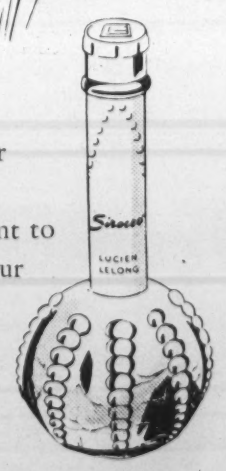

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The school librarian not only should have library training but she should also have studied the principles of teaching. The University library is part of the structure of the university and therefore the university librarian should have scholarly interests and a specialized knowledge in the fields of the university's curriculum.

There is also a growing number of special libraries which serve the specific needs of one organization or one group, such as the medical library, the law library, the legislative library or the broadcasting corporation's library. Newspapers, publishing houses, banks, investment companies, insurance companies, chambers of commerce and industrial firms, are building their own centres of information. These all call for librarians with special training or experience.

Remuneration and Prospects

Although there has been recent improvement, librarians' salaries still are not large. They vary widely in different parts of the country and in various types of libraries. The salary depends also on the position and qualifications of the librarian. While a librarian should not expect wealth, she may look for reasonable security. There is little unemployment among librarians. Usually sick leave with pay is granted and pension schemes are in force in some libraries, or Canadian librarians may join the American Library Association pension scheme. Whether your position will be affected if you marry depends upon local ruling. In some libraries the librarian must resign when she marries.

What are the opportunities for advancement in library work? In a large library system you may become the head of a branch library or you may rise to an administrative position as head of a department. You may become assistant librarian, or even chief librarian, although in the past the library plums have gone to men. You may also become a director of regional libraries, or you may find a teaching position in a library school.

Prospects for the future are bright for a broad movement has been started to meet the woeful need of library services in parts of the Dominion. Today 95% of the rural population and more than half the whole population is without library services. Already surveys have been made and plans have been laid to provide library services for every Canadian. If these plans are fulfilled many more trained librarians are going to be needed.

The Eight "Personality" Houses of Britain's Haute Couture

THE Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers is composed of the eight leading British designers, and was formed in 1941, with the object of making the English "haute couture" more widely recognized. The eight houses are the younger ones of Norman Hartnell, Peter Russell, Victor Stiebel, Hardy Ames and Bianca Mosca, and the older established ones of Molyneux and Worth.

Each house reflects the personality of its founder, and Peter Russell, who dresses the Duchess of Gloucester, is noted for the elegant simplicity of his creations. Before becoming a dress designer, he had a varied career in walks of life far removed from the artistic atmosphere of a fashion house.

On leaving school he went to Canada and worked on a dairy ranch in British Columbia, and later at grain farming on the prairies of Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. He has a deep love of the land and found satisfaction in this hard open air life.

Ball in Malaya

At the outbreak of the 1914-1918 war, he returned to England and served in the ranks in France, later receiving a commission in the Royal Artillery. The war over, he returned to the land, this time as a rubber planter in Malaya. Smart clothes were hard to get in Malaya, and for a Government House Ball he designed a dress for a woman friend. It was made in two colors of chiffon bought in the bazaar.

This dress was a very great success, and so, when he had to return to London during the trade slump, he took seriously to dress designing.

Peter Russell began in a modest way in 1931, but within a year his models were being bought by women of fashion. He soon moved to larger and more elegant premises, and was recognized as a designer of the top rank.

He had always had a great feeling for color, combined with a sense of line, and believes that a dress should be part of the figure, and not something into which a figure is put.

Peter Russell taught himself to sketch, and made a deep study of the technique of dressmaking, to ensure ease and perfect fitting. He believes that, as in architecture, good dresses must have sound foundations, the grain of the material being moulded into the curves of the body.

"Tailored Ascot"

He is said to be the pioneer of the "tailored Ascot," as against the frills and furbelows usually associated with that function. Each occasion, he believes, should have its distinct type of dress. In tweeds, which fit in with the English life so well, the details of the tailoring are most important, and on extremely simple lines. It is his custom to sponsor three new colors each season, with tweeds specially made for him in those colors.

Before the war, Peter Russell made collections for the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, Sweden, and Iceland, and hopes to resume these as soon as possible after the war.

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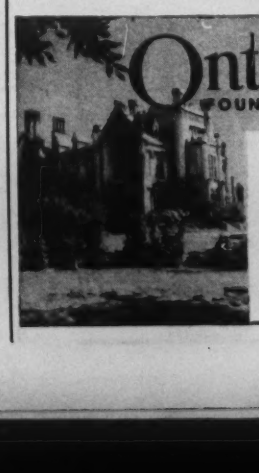

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Rose Bampton Sings Unfamiliar Arias; Lively Prom Program

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Promenade Symphony concerts were in what mariners call the "doldrums" for the first two events, but on May 24 a decent break from the weather man brought out the public in greater numbers. Moreover, the program was a delightfully tuneful one to suit a holiday mood. A notable fact about it was that the numbers were largely the music of "old-timers"; one does not mean classic composers but master-melodists of the 19th century. Victor Kolar of Detroit was substituting for Wilfrid Pelletier, prevented by an accident from coming to conduct for his wife Rose Bampton.

This year's concerts have been notable in the quality of the guest soloists; the superb violinist, Ossy Renardy and two outstanding singers from the Metropolitan Opera, Anna Kaskas and Miss Bampton. The latter sang a distinguished program, free from the lyrical banalities one has come to expect even from singers of high eminence. She is one of the most statuesque and beautiful of contemporary singers. (Perhaps it is due to the latter-day custom of feeding spinach to the young, but singers like the rest of the race on this continent are taller than they used to be.) She started her career at the Metropolitan in the season of 1932-3 as a mezzo and is evidently reverting to that status; at least two of her arias were composed for that voice. Her tones are warm, noble, beautifully produced, and, at need, splendid in volume, when she chooses to release her full powers. Her magnetism, taste and authoritative style give significance to her interpretations.

The most interesting aria was the seldom heard "Naqui all' affano" from "La Cenerentola" (Cinderella), Rossini's best light opera, after "The Barber of Seville". Despite its subject the opera is said to be definitely not for children. By instruction of the composer the librettist eliminated the fairy godmother and her magic coach. Cinderella became a smart and pert young damsel who outwitted her relatives by material devices. It is said that the piece disappeared from the stage because voices which united dramatic power and flexibility became so rare. Within recent years it was revived for a remarkable Spanish mezzo, Conchita Supervia, who was born at Barcelona in 1900 and died in 1936. She excited the interest of Richard Strauss and Toscanini, which brought her engagements at Dresden and La Scala, Milan. Two years before her death she made a successful debut at Covent Garden, and is said to have been the only singer in many decades to score a real triumph in "La Cenerentola". Miss Bampton's rendering of the most important aria of the heroine, though lovely and adequate tonally, was deficient in flexibility.

Another aria for mezzo was the familiar "Adieu forets" from Tchaikovsky's "Jeanne d'Arc". Miss Bampton's noble declamation relieved it of the tedium that usually assails me in listening to it. It is all of the opera which survives. When first produced at St. Petersburg in 1881, critics headed by César Cui unanimously assailed it as deadly dull. Miss Bampton was at her best in a glorious aria from Francesco Cilea's opera "Adriana Lecouvreur". I confess that I had never heard of Cilea until Bidu Sayao sang this aria at her first recital here some years ago. This is strange because he was born in 1866 and was of the same operatic generation as Puccini, Leoncavallo and Mascagni, though slightly younger than all three. There is no finer aria than this in any of their works. Miss Bampton's finest achievement was her sincere and rapturous rendering of "Chère Nuit" by Bachelet, another old-timer (b. 1864) whose music on this side of the Atlantic is represented solely by this song,—now heard several times a season.

The Orchestra

Of the many orchestral numbers the most unfamiliar was "A la Balalaika", by Nikolai Razumnikovitch Kotchetoff of Moscow, now 81 years old, and a product of the era of Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff. It makes a use of pizzicato that rivals the third movement of Tchaikovsky's Symphony, No. 4. It is a charming and difficult work, very efficiently rendered under Mr. Kolar. In body of tone and brilliance the orchestra was finer than at the earlier concerts; and one of its most sparkling performances was the seldom-heard Rossini overture "The Thieving Magpie". Among other melodious offerings Mr. Kolar revived Sibelius's haunting "Valse Triste", which was all the rage 30 years ago. In the present vogue for ballet it is strange that this work is not presented in its original form as a ballet-pantomime. It tells the story of a dying woman who has loved gaiety, rising in a dream to dance with the ghosts of the friends of her youth before succumbing to death. It was played with rhythmical distinction and delicacy.

Fascinating Novelties

A distinguished and unique concert of contemporary English music, directed by George Lambert was recently given at Conservatory Hall by four gifted young Toronto artists, Freda Antrobus, soprano; Kathleen Busby, soprano; Jean Letourneau, tenor; and Marjorie Lee, pianist. The composers heard were Gerald Finzi, whose music is familiar to but few; and Benjamin Britten, well known in Canada. Finzi is best known through his settings of the poems of Thomas Hardy. On this occasion Miss Antrobus sang his cantata for high voice "Dies Natalis", based on poems of childhood by Thomas Traherne, a reflective poet of the 17th century whose "meditations" in verse and prose were discovered in manuscript in a London book-stall in 1896 and published several years later. His poems recalling childhood are probably the first of their kind in English literature and Finzi's settings are well-inspired.

Miss Busby sang Britten's "Serenade" a cycle of nocturnal pieces by Ben Jonson, Blake, Tennyson, Keats and Cotton, in which the text was

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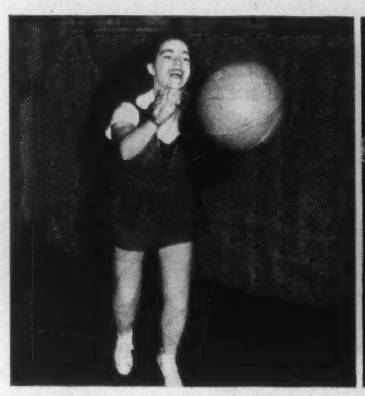
Conrad Thibault, who will be guest artist at the Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena, on June 7.



Nice shot, snapped at a basketball game. Busy with her wartime job as Physical Training Instructor at Toronto U., glamorous Kae "keeps glowing" with Woodbury!

Fair weather ahead! Tommy, Meteorology expert, can foretell atmospheric changes . . . predicts no change in the sunshiny happiness of the Hulls . . . or Kae's "continued clear" Woodbury complexion!

ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB

Wooed and Wed

COLLEGE "coke dates" led Kathleen Cuninghame and Tommy Hull, both of Toronto, to an altar appointment. Radiance . . . in the smiles of the newlyweds as they pose for this after-the-wedding picture. Radiance . . . in the Woodbury complexion of the lovely Kae!

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imaginatively illuminated by the composer. Of profound literary and musical interest was his song-cycle "Les Illuminations" based on lyrics by the French symbolist Arthur Rimbaud, translated by Helen Rootham. It was ably sung by Mr. Letourneau.

Sir Thomas Beecham will include "War and Peace" by Alexander Brott of Montreal (played here by T.S.O. last winter) in his forthcoming European tour. It was he who advised the completion of the work and conducted its first performance in the United States.

THE FILM PARADE

Murder-By-Gaslight Has Become One of the Current Standbys

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT seems to be pretty thoroughly established that gaslight is the best illumination for domestic crime and a plush and mahogany setting the most suitable background for husbandly sadism. Modern settings, though frequently demoniac in themselves, don't seem capable of providing the atmosphere in which a mental Bluebeard can really go to work on his victim. Besides, modern heroines don't allow themselves to be trapped and bedevilled by their malign mates. They may not have any sturdier mentality than their grandmothers but at least they can walk out for a change of air or a quick divorce if they suspect that their husbands have designs on their reason.

"Experiment Perilous" has Hedy Lamarr as the Victorian victim and Paul Lukas as the domestic monster who experiments in scaring her out of her wits. Mr. Lukas plays here an Austrian aristocrat who falls in love with a simple Vermont girl and whisks her off to Europe for an educational finish in music and languages. Hedy blooms so beautifully under this treatment that her benefactor marries her and then, driven crazy by jealousy, decides to destroy her reason along with his own—the plot as you can see harmonizes perfectly with the rich and rococo decor. His tactics vary between diabolical suggestion (he persuades her that she is in the habit of sending herself daisies) and direct action, (he pushes one of her admirers under a hansom cab.) Fortunately an American doctor (George Brent) comes along in time to save her and restore her to sanity and the fields of Vermont.

"Experiment Perilous" has all the makings of a good thriller—the distilled gloom, the draped and muffled background, the ponderous period respectability that always suggests, at any rate on the screen, some imponderable evil. Unfortunately the pace is almost as ponderous as the background and the extravagant care that has been taken in production almost defeats the ends of drama. The interior detail is so fascinating; a period drawing room complefely lined with a continuous aquarium—that the amateur interior decorator in you is more likely to be excited than the amateur detective.

There isn't much to be said about the performances of the principals beyond the fact that they are up to standard. Paul Lukas' standards are naturally a good deal higher than Hedy Lamarr's, but on the other hand Hedy is so achingly beautiful in this picture that a token performance is all that can reasonably be expected of her. George Brent's performance as the rescuing medico seems rather cautious and reserved, but I dare say that a man who is planning a romantic rescue of the wife of a homicidal maniac can't afford to be too flamboyant.

The only other opening of the week was "Bring On The Girls" a technicolor musical whose content may be fairly well gathered from the title. The story has to do with the richest young man in America and his problem of finding a girl who will love him for himself alone—a rather special dilemma that Hollywood never seems to tire of analyzing. However there are several quite pleasant surprises in the film. One of them is Eddie Bracken who, when he isn't being subjected to Director Preston Sturges' supercharging methods, turns out to be quite a restful comic. Another is Sonny Tufts who has developed a massive and reposeful comedy technique that is very agreeable to watch. He sings several songs in "Here Come The Girls," including "I'm Gonna Hate Myself in the Morning," and (apparently) accompanies himself on the piano; though since Cornel Wilde's dazzling synchronizations in "A Song To Remember" I wouldn't be prepared to state that anyone, even Iturbi himself, did his own screen piano-playing. Whether or not Sonny Tufts is supported by a ghost-pianist his playing sounded and looked like very distinguished honkytonk pianism. Most of the action takes place in one of those night-clubs whose proprietors put on million dollar floor shows every night for visiting sailors. The film contains practically everything for movie-goers who like technicolor musical spectacles. For those who like Veronica Lake there is even Veronica Lake.

Katharine Bard as Juliet in the current production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Royal Alexandra.

THE THEATRE

Starring the Play Is Good Theatre

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THERE are few plays that repay sincere and intelligent acting more than "Romeo and Juliet." It was not written to be played by stars; it was written to be played by a competent stock company with boys enacting the female roles. It requires little genius, but much beauty of voice and elocution and grace of movement. Above all it requires the completest possible text, a minimum of cutting. The Royal Alexandra version this week is satisfactory in all these respects except that it ends far too abruptly; the omitted reconciliation scene is Shakespeare's way of indicating the essentially atoning nature of all tragedy, without which suffering and sorrow are meaningless and unjustly distributed.

A performance which leaves one more grateful to Shakespeare than to the players is no bad performance. As Miss Horniman used to say, in a good theatre the dramatist is top dog. I thought that at times, especially in the opening, there was too much attention to prettiness; the fighting in the streets was too pictorial to convey the feeling of a savage feud, and there was a rather too constant use of Mr. Godfrey Ridout's interesting but decidedly decorative music. But on the whole the lines were delivered with a lively sense of their dramatic significance, and the characters reacted upon one another with vigor and plausibility. Norman Roland as *Mercutio* lit up the earlier part a good deal with a brilliantly conceived Queen Mab speech, and died well, and Jessie Busley was a highly experienced *Nurse*.

Katharine Bard and Dean Harens had the title roles. Mr. Harens is an intelligent and forcible actor, and I suppose I am old-fashioned in thinking that *Romeo* needs an English voice in order to sound poetic. It is not that Mr. Harens' pronunciation is wrong or his diction faulty; it is just that when he said "O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!" I thought of Minnesota rather than Verona—a Shakespeare Verona, of course, which I dare say never was on sea or land, but which must be in "Romeo and Juliet" or the tropical passion becomes unreal. Miss Bard has a good voice and a poetic delivery and avoided being arch with great success, but the lightning of tragedy only flickered most of the time behind clouds; it came through clearest in the potion scene, in which horror is the chief ingredient.

An enjoyable and interesting show but one that it will be a bit difficult to remember, except for the marvels of Shakespeare's poetry.

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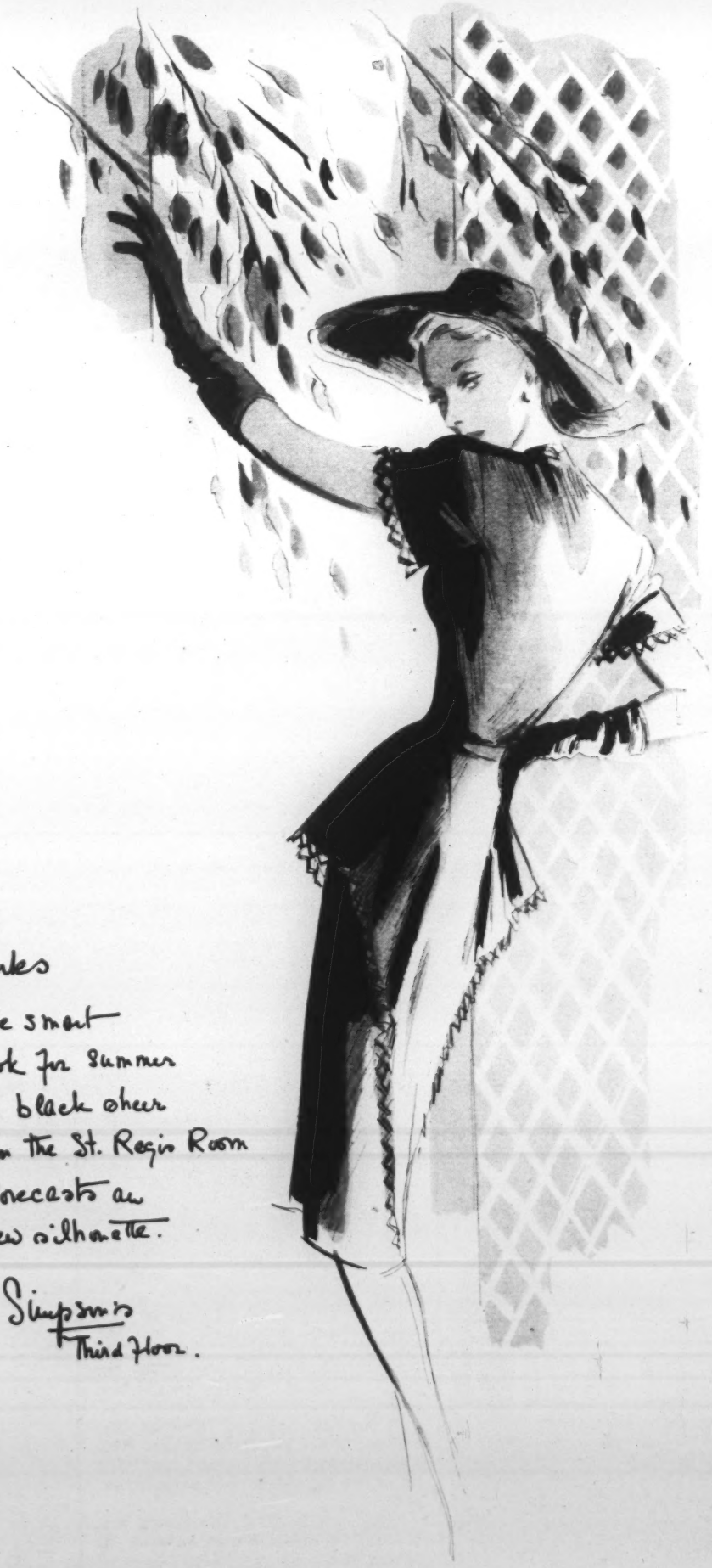

Town Dates

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Simpson's Third Floor.

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

O Canada! True Patriot Love in All Thy Sons Command

By MARY L. AKSIM

MADAM President said that the meeting would please come to order. She was very lovely and winning with her silver hair and pink cheeks above the frou-frou of her white collar, but her voice was completely lacking in authority, so Mr. Navitsky and Mr. Waldmann who were sitting in the front seats had to turn around and subdue the gathering.

"Tsk! Tsk!" hissed Mr. Navitsky.

"Cusch! Cusch!" admonished Mr. Waldmann.

Madam President smiled at her two lieutenants and they shuffled on their chairs like two schoolboys. The secretary carefully opened her notebook at the appointed place and with a smile as similar to Madam President's as her long features would allow, prepared to read the minutes of the last meeting.

"The Leak of Friendship of All Nations," read Mrs. Bernson heavily, "met in de clubrooms on Monday, March nineteen . . ." The reading of the minutes was a recurring trial to both reader and listeners, but at last Mrs. Bernson tottered through to the end and sat down in a flurry of achievement. If only she could have read to these people in Swedish, she thought, there would have been no stumbling . . . but this was Canada, where parents spoke the language of their children . . .

Madam President was introducing the speaker of the evening. Mrs. Bernson began making rapid notes in Swedish on the back of an old envelope.

"And Dr. Young," the President was saying, "in addition to his studies in child psychology, has two charming boys of his own . . ."

"Chust like me!" Mrs. Rosenbaum observed audibly to Mrs. Kishchuck, as Dr. Young strode up to the front of the clubroom. Mrs. Kishchuck clucked reproachfully.

Between Two Cultures

Dr. Young looked for a long moment at the bouquet of citizenship before him—at the strong, broad face of Mr. Kishchuck from the Ukrainian steppes, at the keen, nervous features of the student, Waldmann, at the earnest intelligence of the two or three Scandinavians, at the patience of Mr. Sikora from Czechoslovakia, at the impatience of Mr. Navitsky, late of Poland—then turned to his notes entitled "The Immigrant's Children" and began to read.

The immigrant, said Dr. Young, must be very careful to give his children the right attitudes . . . The child of the immigrant was in a particularly difficult and delicate position, torn between two cultures . . . Parents who clung too closely to the old ways would be a distinct hindrance to their children, he read . . . In some cases it had been proved that the most harmonious solution to the conflict between old and new was for the parents to adopt the new ways entirely . . . Language, said the doctor, was often a problem to children who did not talk English at home . . . and were there any questions?

There was a moment's silence, of the variety which precedes an explosion. Then Messrs. Pavlov, Navitsky and Waldmann were all on their feet.

"Madam President . . ." but it was Mr. Waldmann who continued. The others sat down again reluctantly. "If I understand the doctor correctly," said Mr. Waldmann, levelling accusing eyes at the surprised psychologist, "he means we should talk only English to home!"

Two, Maybe Three

Again Messrs. Pavlov and Navitsky rose, again Mr. Waldmann continued—

"Is not so?" he asked the doctor.

The psychologist nodded in a conciliatory fashion. Mr. Waldmann turned to the other members.

"Is so," he pronounced gloomily and waved to Pavlov and Navitsky to say what they would.

"Why for not talk to children two, maybe three, language?" asked Mr. Navitsky, imploringly. "Was brought up talk four language, me. Why for not . . ." but Mr. Pavlov pushed him aside.

"I am de Rossian," shouted Mr. Pavlov, "and I lov ma leetle one! Why I not call leetle one name I lov?" and he raised his hands to Heaven in despair.

"Well, really . . ." Dr. Young and Madam President began together, to be cut short by the heavy tones of Mrs. Bernson. "We came to dis country believing in freedom," she announced slowly. "Where is dis freedom? Eight year ago came to Canada. Love Canada like was born here. Teach children love Canada. Teach children love Sweden, too, but Canada first . . . Home," said Mrs. Bernson, "not poorer but richer where two language spoken." She sat down with finality.

There was a babble of voices, protesting, imploring, denouncing, placating in many different tongues. Then Madam President rapped sharply on the desk for order.

Mingled Voices

"We shall close by singing 'O Canada'," she said and smiled. This time Mrs. Bernson did not try to imitate her.

"O Canada, our home and native land,
True patriot love in all thy sons command,"

sang Mr. Navitsky and Mr. Waldmann together.

"Mit glowing hurts ve see de rise,"
sang Mrs. Rosenbaum,

"De tru' nort' strong an' free,"—
Mrs. Kishchuck . . .

The last two lines were a triumphant swell. Madam President looked at the doctor and he smiled back reassuringly. *Sail-on-O-ship-of-state*, their looks said, *Sail-on-O-union-strong-and-great!*

"Canada, glorious and free,
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee!"

sang the League of Friendship of All Nations.

Another successful meeting had come to a close.

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Canada's V.O.N. Stands For Victorious Over Need

(*Continued from Page 5*)

gradually transferred to local authorities as community life developed and today the V.O.N. does community nursing only. With the St. Elizabeth Order, L'Assistance Maternelle, and Les Soeurs de l'Esperance nursing in certain dioceses the V.O.N. naturally finds two out of three of its patients other than Roman Catholic; about 3,000 Jewish.

The V.O.N.'s inclusive operating costs, running $850,000 to $900,000 a year, roughly $10 per annum per patient, carried an incredibly low minimum made possible largely by the spirit of devotion which permeates the Order, right down to the junior nurse, bumping about in her second-hand car in a fishing outpost, and like as not getting her own meals in the modest room, where the V.O.N. phone rings day or night. Perhaps, too, the fact that 99½ per cent of the entire personnel are women may have something to do with a policy of rigid economy in everything but the generous outpouring of personal service.

Cost and Financing

The Sovereign's Charter never restricted V.O.N. service to the financially needy, though these the Order has always sought primarily to help. Its nursing is extended on the basis of full, partial, or no personal payment as each case warrants. It thus gives or sells its service and may do so on a contractual basis, say to an Insurance company for all its policyholders, or to an industrial company for all its employees, or in fact to the "company town" as a whole. Of last year's hundreds of thousands of visits 22 per cent were fully paid for by the patients, thousands of whom had been given care at social cost in needier years. Seventeen per cent were paid for in part, thousands at 5, 10 or 25 cents per visit; 11 per cent were met under insurance contract, while 50 per cent, half, were at the cost of public or voluntary funds. There are few finer tributes to the Order's merit than the fact that over 40 per cent of its $850,000 budget annually comes from voluntary givings, another 3 per cent from endowment, donated in other years. Over 20 per cent comes from patients' payments, nearly 10 per cent from insurance company payments, and the other major portion—21 per cent—from public grants. The latter are largely municipal, usually on a definite patient basis. Six different provinces pay for services rendered; and further proof of the Order's adaptability and of the diversified health needs of Canada—in no two are the bases the same.

The Royal Charter and the Supplementary Charter of 1929 are remarkably broad in their concept. There is nothing, including the special "interneship" of young nurses in district training, which a public authority or a private corporation might require in the nursing care of the citizen or his family in his usual place of abode which cannot be undertaken within the Order's present powers. One of its great needs has been more staff, of V.O.N. standard, and some assurance of retirement benefit, comparable to that of the public service, for women who give their lives to its cause. Another need has been for reserve funds to stand behind small or needy communities seeking to initiate services, and to support experiment and demonstration in V.O.N. bedside nursing; in connection with provincial or municipal preventive and diagnostic ventures, with municipal doctor plans, group hospitalization, or any of the many and interesting devices whereby Canadians are probing their way towards more adequate measures for the better care of the health of all. Especially has the Order yearned for the means of demonstrating its services in rural and semi-rural areas, particularly in maternal care. Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Honorary President of the V.O.N., may be able to make her farewell message to the Order's annual meeting one of warm encouragement in all these needs. If this proves to be so, Canadians will indeed have great cause of good cheer for it will mean practical assurance that in a sound program of health services for all the people, one of the most difficult necessary and potentially costly items—the hourly care of the sick in their homes—there is at the "stand ready" a characteristically Canadian service, long proven, well-loved, highly efficient and effective, prepared to fulfil the pledge it long ago imposed upon itself: "The ultimate purpose of this organization will not be fulfilled until it is available to every man, woman and child in our broad Dominion."

LOAFER

HE lived, he died; doing these things perforce,
And nothing else. Deplorable, of course;
An idle, useless, sorry rogue—and yet
He has so very little to regret.

JOSEPH SCHULL

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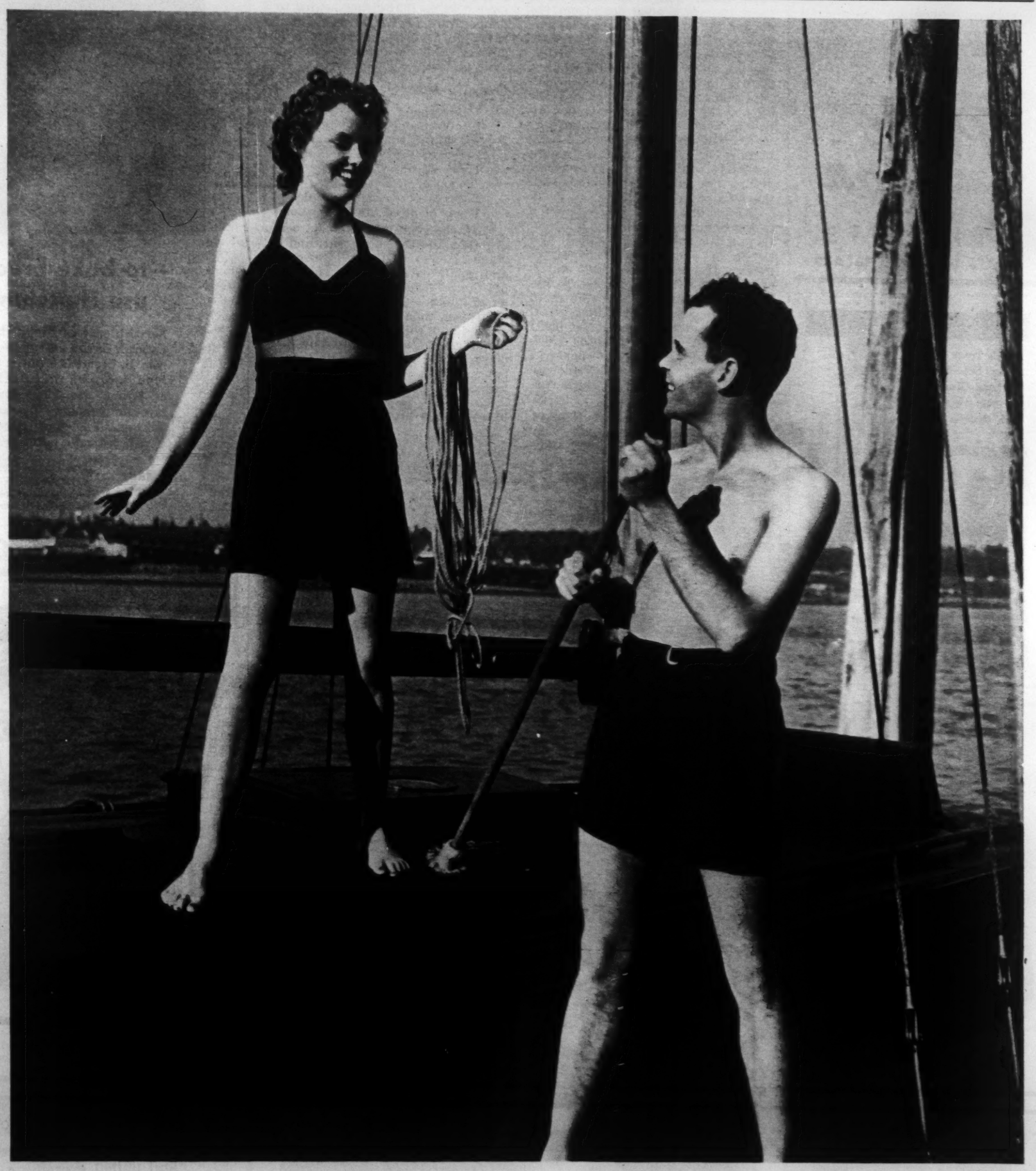

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CONCERNING FOOD

"Sweeten to Taste" Depends on Temperature of the Food

By JANET MARCH

THE more I read about nutrition and food the more convinced I become that so far we have only scratched the surface. There are people who believe that vegetables grown in soil lacking certain chemical elements will not themselves have these things in them. The plant collects a good deal from the air and the sun, but anyone who gardens and has tried year after year to grow good crops without fertilizing the soil knows soil, and what is in it is important. Soon the specialists will begin to worry about the air and the sun and whether the latter shines as brightly in Ontario as in Arizona, and maybe we will have to ship our carrots in flats to root vegetable sanatoria to ensure their getting the maximum amount of all the best properties.

A book has recently been written which is full of fascinating information on this subject. It is called "The Origin of Food Habits," by H. D. Penner of London, England, and is published by Ryerson Press ($4.50). Owing to spring cleaning, the moth and an epidemic of meetings of all sorts, I haven't finished it yet but I am going to, every last word. However, in view of the recent sugar cut I can't wait to pass on to you some of the information in it which concerns sweetness in food.

Mr. Penner points out that individual perceptions of sweetness vary greatly, so that a person who takes three lumps of sugar in his tea probably tastes the same amount of sweetness as the person who takes only one. This is an argument in rationed times for letting individuals do their own sweetening — except that all your guests might turn out disappointingly to be three-lump men.

Temperature has a good deal to do with the amount of sweetness which you taste. Between 63 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit, Mr. Penner says, the perceptibility of sweetness rose five and a half times, so that would seem to be a good argument for serving lukewarm food while rationing remains with us. A lot of restaurants do this anyway, but I don't believe that it is on scientific grounds.

Seriously though, refrigerator cold food needs more sweetening to give the same taste, than does slightly warmed food. You know yourself that if you put the sugar in the apple sauce when it is hot it sometimes seems to be too sweet when you taste it, but after a night in the ice box it doesn't seem a bit too sweet. If your food is hot, and Mr. Penner says hot food has a temperature of around 140 Fahrenheit, you again lose the perception of sweetness, so that dishes heated to a temperature of 120 to 140 will not save you coupons. Here are a few dessert recipes which don't take too much sugar.

Orange Jelly

1 tablespoon of gelatin
5 tablespoons of sugar
¼ cup of cold water
Pinch of salt
1 cup of hot water
½ cup of orange juice
1 tablespoon of lemon juice
1 cup of diced orange sections

Soak the gelatin in the cold water and then add the sugar, salt and hot water. Heat, stirring till the sugar and gelatin are melted. Then take off the heat and add the orange and lemon juice. Chill till the jelly is partly set, then fold in the pieces of orange and chill until firm. In the old days we used all to buy jelly powders and not go to this trouble, but where I live jelly powders are just as extinct as the dodo.

Strawberry Shortcake

The imported strawberries in the windows tempt us all, but one of the disadvantages, besides the price, is that they seem to need more sugar than the home grown varieties. Still, a strawberry is a sure sign of summer and after the quite horrible spring weather we have been having any sign is very welcome even if it curls your mouth up a little when you eat it. One small box can be extended over a number of people if you take the trouble to make a shortcake, or buy a brick of vanilla ice cream at the corner drug store.

2 cups of flour
2½ teaspoons of baking powder
4 tablespoons of shortening
½ teaspoon of salt
½ cup of milk
1 tablespoon of sugar

Sift the flour and add the sugar, salt and baking powder as you sift. Cut in the shortening—ever try the potato masher for this job?—then add the milk till you have a soft dough. You may need a little bit more than the required ½ cup. When the dough is soft, knead it lightly and then divide it into two pieces. Shape the pieces till they are about an inch thick, and put the two on a greased baking sheet one on top of the other and bake for fifteen to twenty minutes in a hot oven—400 to 450 degrees. Separate the two pieces and butter them and spread with half the quantity of strawberries mashed up with a fork and sweetened with as little sugar as you think you can get away with. Place the layers on top of each other and spread the balance of the strawberries on them and cover with cream from the top of the bottle, whipped—if you are good at doing this. If you aren't and you can get a half pint of eighteen per cent cream and keep it a day in the refrigerator you can always whip the first cupful you pour off.

Dyed soft pink an Irish linen cloth, a fifty year old heirloom, is a color foil for dessert plates in pink, blue, yellow and green. Whole fresh strawberries are luscious served in center-well crystal compotes.

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17-45

CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

THE OTHER PAGE

Scotland Is a Very Good Place For Lecturing on Canada In

By B. K. SANDWELL

SECOND instalment of diary of a Canadian lecturer being run around Britain by the M.O.I.

Monday: Still in Liverpool, and M.O.I. determined that I shall know it, so am motored around the docks and to call on Canadian Trade Commissioner Bryans. Then out to Aintree (scene of Grand National steeplechase race) to visit Enka rayon plant and lunch at plant cafeteria. Motored through tunnel under river to Wallasey—suburb of Liverpool—for evening meeting with local Mayor in the chair and excellent audience, including friends who send messages to Gladstone Murray and others to various Montreal exporters. Have to leave Liverpool for London at midnight. Food very difficult to find in an English town after eight, so fall back on a place called a "railbar" in the station; doubtful whether cold meat pie is best food immediately before going to bed in a sleeper.

This time the other occupant of my compartment turns up, and proves quite affable, even consenting to rise and get dressed before I do. (We know one-another's names because the railway posts up a list of the occupants of the various berths on the car door before starting, something like the sailing list on an ocean liner.)

Tuesday: Deliver annual luncheon speech of Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, at Waldorf Hotel, with very good attendance in spite of Cyril James running a rival Canadian show at the Savoy in the shape of a McGill dinner. Develop more fully last week's theme of the impossibility of United States running a "favorable" balance of trade for any length of time. Vincent Massey on chair's left, Col. J. J. Astor on my right. To M.O.I. in afternoon and get my Scottish itinerary. In evening to the Windmill, claiming to be the only London theatre running right through the blitzes. Very gay and clever and rather naughty.

Wednesday: M.O.I. gives me this day off—very kind. Leave for Edinburgh from King's Cross at 9.15 p.m., with sleeper compartment to myself, quite luxurious.

Train three hours late, so have opportunity to watch scenery of North England and Scotland from Newcastle onwards; but in order to observe scenery from a British sleeper one has to sit on the lid of the washbowl—awkward. Met by John A. McPherson, Edinburgh head of M.O.I., who takes me to delightful Scots bunshop for "elevenses" and then over all that is visible in wartime of the Castle. One cannot write about this sort of thing in the language of a diary; it needs lyric poetry.

Lunched at the University Club by Sir Robert Grieg, with John Gifford who handled much of the liquidation of British assets in U.S. and Canada before Lease-lend. Discuss the economic errors of the United States till three, then take a walk over Monument Hill, and return to hotel for dinner given by Sir Alexander King, Scots film magnate and devoted friend of the M.O.I. Guests include Gedye, veteran editor of Chambers' Journal, and Sir Gilbert Archer, industrialist and public benefactor.

Friday: Train to Aberdeen; get into a compartment in which the seats all face one way, and find when starting that they all face backwards; seems like a strange arrangement, but there must be a reason for it. Perhaps there are people in Britain who dislike facing forwards. Query: would they be Tories?

Met at Aberdeen by Dr. Norman Walker, a professor of the university and district representative of M.O.I., who takes me to his home for a delightful lunch including grapefruit, of which some favored districts have just received a shipment. Then motored to Principal Fyfe's home at the university in Old Aberdeen, a large and romantic old house opposite the cathedral (still so called although being Presbyterian it has no bishop), in a street of similar houses called the Canonry because the cathedral canons lived there before the Reformation.

Principal away attending meetings, but Lady Fyfe a most gracious hostess and an enthusiastic guide to the beauties of the cathedral and the old King's College which is now combined with Marischal College (please pronounce Marshal) to constitute the University of Aberdeen. Visit Aberdeen Journal & Express to call on the editor, Veitch, one of the outstanding figures of Scottish journalism. Address evening meeting at Cowdray Hall, chairman Dr. Andrew Souter, a really great character and a one-time Polar explorer.

Saturday: Call on the Provost of Aberdeen, Sir Thomas Mitchell, of the "trade" (technical term corresponding to "guild" in England) of master bakers, and very proud of the fact that he could quite legitimately have gone "on the funds" of the incorporated trade ten years ago as a retired master and would by this time have collected several thousand pounds in benefits, instead of which he is still extremely active. Motored around by Dr. Walker to see the ancient bridges over the Don and Dee, see the greyhounds being walked out to the Saturday afternoon racing, lunch with an old Montreal friend at the Caledonian, and leave for Glasgow at 1.10. Compartment chiefly occupied by a charming couple in early middle age with an enormous and magnificent dog with a railway ticket exactly like mine except that it says "dog—first class".

Repair to Central Hotel, Glasgow, and am called on by W. M. Mackinlay, District Information Officer, who secures me a seat for a Glasgow pantomime, second show, 9.30. Pantomime is a form of entertainment in which faithful adherence to tradition is compulsory, and the tradition has not much about it to appeal to a Canadian visitor; the audience seem to regard it with deep affection. Although it is theoretically directed largely at children there are practically no children in this late-evening audience, probably because parents do not like taking them home in the dim-out. Whenever the show gets away from the traditional pantomime story (which in this case deals with the Babes in the Wood and the Wicked Uncle) it improves a great deal, and some of the variety turns are very clever, especially a Scottish patter comedian whose dialect talk is too rapid for me to follow very closely but keeps the audience in a continuous roar. In the last ten minutes the pantomime is chucked away entirely and we have a trained dogs act! Nothing to eat anywhere in Glasgow after eleven; and so to bed, decidedly hungry.

Sunday: Morning to the Tron Church. It is a fine old stone edifice in classic style in the middle of the town, galleries all round the interior, and the choir seated facing one-another on a platform raised about a foot in the middle of the ground floor, immediately in front of the communion table; pulpit enormously high, almost level with the gallery, and organ keyboard down among the choir—evidently a relic of the days when there was no organ and the singing was directed by the precentor. Excellent sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Wills, but delivered with a volume of sound which would have been perfectly suited to a congregation of several thousand in the open air.

Lunch with Melville Keay, formerly of Hart House Theatre, now in charge of entertainment for the R.C.A.F. Canadian Trade Commissioner Johnson and wife call, and after tea he chairs my meeting at the New Savoy Cinema, a very handsome house, audience of 1300 people and all sorts of questions after the speech, mostly about prospects for emigration to Canada. (Size of audience partly accounted for by total lack of any other form of entertainment on Sunday except the churches.)

SONG AGAINST HATE

HATE will dull the eyes' shine,
Hate will draw the mouth thin
And all that was mine,
Without and within,
Will sour like spilled wine.

Then no one will tell us that there are rivers,
That there are rivers of cool mountain water
(For who will remember the green places?)
And that the forests are deep and shadowy
With the birds making music in them forever.

The grenade will not turn into a ploughshare
Or the sharp bayonets into pruning hooks
(For who will remember the green places?)
When God has been crucified again upon hate
And the poets have died sorrowing for beauty.

No one will tell us that which was forgotten
And no one will comfort us in the creeping darkness
(For who will remember the green places?)
When we find the sand of curses on our lips
And no sweet water in the desert of the heart.

Hate will suck the blood dry,
Hate will pick the bone bare
And all that was I,
Eternal and rare,
Will crumble and die.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

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EATON'S

Must Renew Incentives To Bring Prosperity

By W. A. McKAGUE

Plain old-fashioned prosperity in a new dress is the way this writer translates the terms "high employment" and "high national income" which are being mooted as the answer to our postwar problems.

The thought is not a new one, but never before did government adopt it as a conscious aim. The problem of how to do it is given critical thought in this article.

HIGH employment and high national income are being so widely mooted as the twin goals for the solution of all our problems in the postwar period that, before accepting them as the answer to everything, we may fairly examine them through three lines of inquiry. The first is to determine just what we mean by such terms. The second is to find out why, if they can solve everything now, they were not thought of before. And the third is the practical ways for achieving them, if they are at all within the range of public control.

The first question — definition— is relatively simple. We all know what employment is, and we can agree on "high" employment as enough to provide work for every worth-while person with just sufficient margin of uncertainty to cause him to deliver value for his money. National income, by whatever technique it may be calculated, is the aggregate of all the goods and services produced in the country; the higher it is, naturally the more there is to go round.

These employment and income levels are essentially quantitative, that is, they consist of numbers of jobs and volume of goods and services. The monetary level is secondary.

These goals are not identical, since we might have wide employment of low efficiency, or on the other hand we might have technological progress yielding income but not jobs. But the bogey of machines putting men out of work has been destroyed. It has been many times demonstrated that labor-saving devices lower costs and widen markets, thereby opening new avenues of employment. Active employment and good volume are almost certain to go hand in hand.

What they add up to is just plain, old-fashioned prosperity, and that provides at least part of the answer to our second query. We have had many such periods in Canada, unvexed by worry about jobs, or losses, or the public debt. But they were the result of varied circumstances more or less external in origin, such as an inflow of new capital, or high prices for wheat and other export goods. Naturally, to say that if we have plenty of jobs and abundance of things we will have no serious economic problems, would be merely the expresson of a hope.

What we are doing now, for the first time in our history, is laying down these goals as a "must" of public policy, which assumes that they are wise and at the same time capable of deliberate attainment. The answer to our query therefore is that governments, however much they may in the past have thought of or wished for prosperity, never deemed it to be something that they could predetermine. The Minister of Reconstruction's statement on Employment and Income, recently issued, refers to "a high and stable

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Aussies Clean Up Japanese Hold-Outs in New Guinea

Naval units, including British aircraft carriers supported Australians and Dutch troops mopping up on Tarakan Island, off Borneo. Planes from light carriers like these delivered effective blows at port installations, shipping in harbors, airdromes and seaplane bases. Other Allied cruisers and destroyers bombarded Japanese shore defences as the Aussies in their final clean-up of New Guinea reached the base of Cape Moem, Japan's last coastal point in the Wewak sector, which was captured recently. Below: Aussie fighters are seen pushing through palm groves and sharp-edged Kuna grass to attack the Japs. A blasted palm stump is used by one of the "diggers" to support his machine gun. Trees are so completely shredded by gunfire they offer little cover.

Light, tanks used in jungle fighting on New Guinea managed to find a spot of shelter in this palm grove (below). The known Japanese dead in the New Guinea clean-up totalled 4,112. In the area around Wewak, bypassed by American troops in their leap-frog campaign up Eastern New Guinea and along the northern coast into the Philippines, an estimated 10,000 Japs were entrenched. Capture of Wewak eliminated these.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Consumer Demand Rules in Peace

By P. M. RICHARDS

WE HAVE all heard, repeatedly, the assertion that "We've done it in war, so we can do it in peace," by which is meant the continuance in peacetime of the full employment and high wages and prodigal government spending of wartime; and this column has frequently pointed to reasons for believing that statement to be unsound, notably the facts that in peace there can be no such assured market for everything produced, no such complete disregard of costs in relation to value of production, no such continued borrowing and spending for production untrammelled by considerations of mounting debt, no such universality of agreement on the national objective and the need for attaining it, as there are so outstandingly in wartime.

In last week's *Barron's Weekly*, Mr. Palmer Harman deals with the same subject but in different fashion. He suggests that there is a "missing link" between war and peace activities which makes it doubtful whether we are talking about the same things when we compare the two. To find the missing link, he invites us to consider the matter in five stages, all of which have one thing in common—a gap between production and income.

1. **Robinson Crusoe goes on a war basis.** Having seen armed savages near his hut, Crusoe decides to build a heavier stockade. Thoroughly alarmed, he adds two hours to his working day and, in addition, puts in two hours which he had previously devoted to hunting, fishing and gardening. The fortification goes well—but Crusoe soon feels the pinch in his food supply and finds he will have to wear his old goatskin jacket another season. His real income has fallen.

2. **Swiss Family Robinson also prepares for war.** Leaving the lone Crusoe, we turn now to a simple group operating on a communal basis. The family, threatened by invaders, also decides to build a fort. They, too, shorten their aggregate hours of work for food and devote extra hours to preparedness. They improve on Crusoe by introducing division of labor. But the result is the same—a smaller total income, however divided.

3. **Now introduce money into the community.** Workers are paid by the sovereign out of his war chest, and wages are raised to stimulate effort and overtime. Production of peace goods is reduced and the scramble for them among buyers sends prices up. If sellers are in a strong enough bargaining position, they will wind up by owning all the money and consuming more than other people, but the essential fact is that total consumption is smaller. The real national income has fallen.

4. **Next: rationing, price and wage fixing, saving.** Two things now happen. First, everybody shares equally in the reduced and rationed supply of consumer goods. Second, everybody has money left over after he has paid for his ration, unless prices are so high or wages so low that the whole money income is absorbed in consumer-goods transactions. Again, the real national income falls, but now a troublesome element makes its appearance. The savers will have a claim on future goods, which makes it look as though, at last, a way has been found to wage war without sacrificing real income, but merely by postponing it. Actually, the loss will never be recovered. For as savings are spent for goods after the war, with no increase in wartime hours of labor and total product, prices will rise so that everybody will get less for his money. If extra labor is used to increase the supply just enough to satisfy the demands of savers, at unchanged prices, then the wages paid to the workers who produced the additional supply will find no equivalent amount of goods to buy. No way has been found to make good the total wartime sacrifice.

5. **Introduce taxes to pay for war goods.** All that happens is that those who pay taxes have their claims on goods, present and future, reduced, while those who are able to save still are confronted with the difficulty described in stage 4.

Thus the "missing link," continues Mr. Harman, is wasted labor or "uneconomic" effort, appearing persistently in each of the five stages. War production is not effective in terms of income. So the argument for continuing wartime production rates after the war boils down to the assertion that in peacetime we should be able to produce as much in physical volume as in war, but without the waste. That is an entirely different proposition. In attaining wartime full production, society assumes a non-recoverable cost which is registered, immediately or later, in the real income of individuals. Everyone knows what this cost is and why it is incurred. It consists, like Crusoe's and the Robinson's stockades, in the amount of goods produced for a negative purpose—goods which can never yield any positive satisfactions but represent the choice of a lesser evil—guns instead of slavery.

Here, says Harman, we have arrived at the core of the difficulty in comparing "effective" wartime production with our allegedly "ineffective" peace work. The simple truth is that our greatly expanded war production is not effective if measured in what we all work for, namely, a reward in the form of real income—an increase equal to the extra work done. In war, labor devotes half its effort to no socially positive purpose. It is important to keep clearly in mind the real meaning of this fact. The technical efficiency of wartime is not economic efficiency. There is no warrant, therefore, that because we have been efficient in war production we can be equally efficient in peace production.

The burning need of the postwar years, Harman concludes, is not full employment of resources regardless of wasted product, but the avoidance of that more destructive kind of waste represented by resources of labor and capital that are not employed at all. To cite the industrial war record as a made-to-order pattern can produce, he says, only confusion and disillusion-

(*Continued from Page 30*)

level of employment and income" as an "aim" of the government.

All that remains, therefore, is the simple matter of bringing about this happy situation. Among the possibilities are two extremes. The one sure-fire way of creating full employment is to abandon all private enterprise and put everybody under the state. That would not necessarily create plenty. It might have just the opposite effect. We could of course put whatever price we chose on the goods and services that were produced, and thereby arrive at any desired monetary valuation of the national income, but if things were scarce and living standards were lowered it would not be what we wanted. In any event it is not what the people of Canada want, because it means the exchange of freedom for serfdom.

The other extreme possibility is a rejuvenation of private enterprise. As far as people themselves are concerned, this possibility is not as remote as might at first appear. The world has been smitten by economic disaster, but from the ashes there might arise, like the new London and the new San Francisco, a more prosperous community. Such an emergence on a national or world-wide scale is not at all likely unless free play is permitted for every inspiration to individual effort, — unless people believe that decent living is a private rather than a governmental responsibility, and that further effort directed towards better than decent living will be fully protected in respect to the assets, industry and security thereby created.

No Abrupt Reversal

Now in the present zenith of taxation and control we can not expect an abrupt reversal of policy. The practical consideration is whether this prosperity can be achieved through any kind of middle course. Government planners emphasize the balance wheel principle under which public spending would bridge the gap between private enterprise and adequate employment. If this were the right answer, surely the vast relief and employment projects of our governments would have quickly vanquished the big depression of the '30's.

The die-hard socialists claim that that depression illustrated the failure of private enterprise. They do not mention that never before had the desire of private enterprise to find new roots for recovery been so hampered by governmental regulations and by the attempts of vested interests, in both labor and capital, to insulate themselves against the general liquidation.

When we consider the unprecedented destruction caused by this six-year war, the terrific depreciation of our railways, highways, plants and other capital equipment which is not nearly offset by the peacetime value of what has been created for purposes of war, and the sadly depleted state of our inventories, we should be warned against any assumption that the early postwar years can be bountiful in the way of net consumable reward for the work performed.

The very peak of attainment would be high employment and national income devoted first of all to replenishment of capital and inventory and therefore meager in consumable results. That is the project which faces us. In place of a splurge of travel on rocky railroads and on airliners that do not yet exist, we must first put our shoulder to the wheel of production, and finance the new capital goods by saving on what is consumable.

The probability that war will not end with the defeat of Germany—that there will be an intervening period of continued war against Japan—does not alter the major problem. Indeed it intensifies rather than modifies this problem, because the longer the government needs men and materials for war the slower will we be to get ahead with the peacetime job.

What it does do, of course, is proffer a stage during which the transition may get under way. How will we use this opportunity? By saying to the business man and the investor, we will slightly modify your handicaps but in return we expect you to lay the foundations for a boom? Surely that is impractical. If we want prosperity on tap, then we must be prepared to release the incentives which are necessary to bring it about, and that means drastic reduction in taxes, wide scope for business enterprise, and assurance of the stability of savings.

During the remainder of the war with Japan, we should concede enough to take up whatever slack is available in the way of men and materials, but still more we should make clear our intention of going the whole way when the real post-war arrives. To approach this problem with the thought that we have an ace in the hole, in the form of state socialism, is to trifle with catastrophe, and to risk the loss of liberties which have been won and retained through centuries of revolution, work and thought.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager
SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.
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Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA
MONTREAL.....Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER.....815 W. Hastings St.
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The foregoing has been extracted from a descriptive circular, a copy of which will be furnished upon request and which contains, among other things, a ten-year Earnings Statement and a Pro-Forma Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31st, 1945. The information contained in the said circular has been supplied and approved by Mr. Philip S. Fisher, President and Managing Director of the Company.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

S.M., Reseda Calif.—I understand you might get a bid of about two cents a share for ONTARIO NICKEL CORP. This company was succeeded in 1943 by Ontario Nickel Mines Limited on a basis of one new for five old, subject to pool. As the old company has given notice of intention to make application for surrender of its letters patent there is the possibility the exchange of certificates may not be long delayed. Premier Trust Co., 19 Richmond St. West, Toronto, is the transfer agent. Lack of finances has prevented resumption of development as considerable money was owing to property vendors and others. It was reported recently however, financing was being arranged to take care of the company's indebtedness and if this is successful operations may be resumed before long. As to the outlook minewise and whether the property will become a profitable operation remains to be determined.

R.N.E., North Bay, Ont.—Although merchandise continued scarce last year, CANADIAN TIRE CORP. was able to report an increase in sales of 15% for 1944 over 1943. Operating profits for the year amounted to $260,050, and, after depreciation of $18,037, income and excess profits taxes (including refundable portion) of $99,446, retained net profit was $142,566, equal to $1.43 per share, and well in excess of the current annual dividend rate of 80 cents per share. With addition of refundable portion of tax of $1,532, net was equal to $1.44 a share. Retained net for 1943 of $127,316 was equal to $1.27 a share, and, with refundable portion of $20,316, equal to $1.47 per share. Net working capital at Dec. 31, 1944, amounted to $1,078,349.

C. A. P., Kitchener, Ont.—A 95% interest in BELLETERRE QUEBEC MINES, in the Mud Lake area of Northwestern Quebec, is owned by McIntyre Porcupine Mines. Since production commenced about nine years ago output has had a value of approximately $7,671,400 and ore reserves at the end of March, 1944 (annual report for year ended March 31, 1945 not yet issued) were 634,852 tons with a gross value of $8,361,000. With removal of war restrictions and availability of more power it is expected the ore position will be much improved. The main Belleterre vein has been described by engineers as "one of the best veins in Canada." Net working capital at April 1, 1944 was in excess of $1,000,000. Belleterre also controls two properties with potentially important gold ores immediately west of the company's southern claims.

A.W.F., Toronto, Ont. — Active in the financing and development of mining properties TRANSCONTINENTAL RESOURCES LTD. has substantial interests in numerous undertakings. Of its Yellowknife holdings the Gold Crest claims are believed to have indicated a high grade mine of moderate size and underground work will be proceeded with as soon as possible An interest is held in Lynx Yellowknife Gold Mines, and the company has other properties and options in that district It has also recently been reported that a 50% interest is held in the outright cash purchase of a 300-ton gold mine in northern British Columbia near the Alaska Panhandle. Approximately 500,000 shares are held by Transcontinental in Steep Rock Iron Mines, and 60,000 shares and a large amount of notes in Bonneville Ltd., producers of potash in Utah, U.S.A. A 30% interest is held in Transcontinental Timber Company which holds title to 400 square miles of timber lands in the Algoma district of Ontario. Unstated holdings are held in MacLeod-Dockshutt, Coniaurum, La Luz, South American Gold Areas, Mercury Gold Mines, Marbenor Malartic and Laguerre Gold Mines.

A. J. S., Montreal, Que.—I look upon McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES as outstanding and one of the best investment issues in the golds with possibilities for further price appreciation in the postwar period. It has a strong working capital position, substantial surplus accumulation and yields around five per cent. Working capital at last report exceeded $23,000,000, or approximately $30 a share. While earnings due to war conditions are possibly below dividend requirements of $3.33 a share per annum the excellent surplus would allow payment of dividends not earned if the

Burns & Co. Limited

Exports of food and provisions from the Dominion to Europe are expected to continue at a high level for years. During the war Britain has been dependent on Canada for a large portion of its food supplies, and the devastation and slaughtering of livestock in occupied countries by the Germans will make continental countries dependent on this continent as a source of food supplies for years to come. Canadian products in the war years have formed a very large portion of Britain's food supplies and having been the main source of supply during these years should be more firmly established and find a better market than in pre-war years. In the annual report of Burns & Co. for 1944 John Burns, President, stated Canada is the main source of Britain's bacon supply.

A Canadian financial committee is expected to arrive in London shortly to arrange postwar credits for Britain. It can be assumed that these credits will be used for the purchase of Canadian products, including those of the meat packing industry. Burns & Co. sales in 1944 were the highest in the company's history, and the financial position has shown materially improvement in recent years. Working capital has increased and the company is now taking advantage of prevailing low interest rates to refund the balance of the outstanding bonds to effect a substantial savings in annual interest charges.

Net profits of $316,392 for 1944 were after providing a wartime inventory reserve of $296,000, and were equal to $2.98 per share on the Class A stock after allowing for the participation with the Class B stock. In 1943, in which year no provision was made for wartime inventory reserve, net profit of $340,042 was equal to $3.14 a share. Net operating results in both these years were a substantial improvement over the deficit of $139,541 reported for 1939. Surplus of $1,120,359 at the end of 1944 was an increase from $68,600 at the end of 1939.

The company's liquid and financial position has shown material improvement, with net working capital of $3,316,009 at the end of 1944 an increase from $2,942,792 at the end of 1939, despite a reduction in funded debt during the same period of $2,500,000, from $6,668,300 to $5,151,950. The remainder of the outstanding 5% bonds has been called for redemption July 1st and will be replaced with a new issue of $4,000,000 carrying a lower rate of interest. Funds for the redemption of the old bonds will be provided from proceeds of the new issue, monies now on hand, etc.

Outstanding capital at the end of 1944 consisted of 33,584 shares of Class A and 109,559 shares of Class B common stock of no par value. The Class A shares are entitled to a non-cumulative annual dividend of $1 per share and participate thereafter in any further distribution equally, share for share, with the B stock. No dividends are to be paid if net current assets are reduced thereby to below $3,500,000. The A stock is preferred as to assets up to $20 per share. No dividends have been paid on either shares to date.

Burns & Co. Limited was incorporated in 1928 to acquire a business originally founded in 1890. Meat packing plants are operated in the western provinces, and dairy products, provisions, etc., are marketed through subsidiary companies.

Price range and price earnings ratio follow:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low
1945-a	24	17¾	$2.98	8.0	6.0
1944	17½	12	2.98	5.9	4.0
1943	—	—	3.14	—	—
1942	—	—	3.02	—	—
1941	—	—	1.44	—	—
1940	—	—	2.27 d	—	—
Approximate Current Ratio				7.0	

Note—Shares first traded on exchanges in July, 1944. Price range, earnings and price earnings ratio for Class A shares.
a—To date and price earnings ratio based on 1944 earnings.
b—On participating basis.
d—Deficit.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 316,392	$ 340,042	$ 322,397	$ 97,421	$ 76,371-d	$ 139,541-d
Surplus	1,120,359	803,968	463,926	107,603	7,771-d	68,600
Current Assets	11,604,247	13,901,803	11,901,478	10,213,843	7,165,162	7,250,100
Current Liabilities	8,288,238	10,701,240	8,934,565	7,526,205	4,180,425	4,307,308
Net Working Capital	3,316,009	3,200,063	2,966,913	2,687,638	2,984,737	2,942,792
Funded Debt	5,151,950	5,964,950	6,211,300	6,445,300	6,668,300	6,668,300

d—Deficit.

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Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 384
A dividend of 10c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of June, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of June, 1945.
DATED the 26th day of May, 1945.
P. C. FINLAY, Secretary.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED
Notice of Dividend
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1945, payable on July 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1945.
By order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN, Secretary.

directors so desired. Net earnings for the nine months ending December 31, 1944, were $2.23 per share, down 50 cents from the like period in 1943. Ore reserves have been increasing despite the labor shortage and are sufficient for around six years' milling requirements.

A.C.J., Richmond, Que.—A further improvement in earnings was reported by DAVID & FRERE, LTEE., for the year ended March 31, 1945. Net operating profit was increased from $116,507 to $127,200 and after charges, net income was $61,615 or $2.68 per share of "A" stock as compared with $55,625 or $2.42 per share for the previous year and $48,849 or $2.12 per share two years ago. Demand as usual exceeds the supply for the company's products, states the president, and at the moment there is no possibility of producing more due to rationing of materials.

J. C., Woodstock, Ont.—EAST AMPHI GOLD MINES and PARBEC MALARTIC GOLD MINES are located in Malartic township, Quebec and have control of four miles of ground underlain by the Cadillac belt of volcanic rocks between the West Malartic and East Malartic mines. Previous diamond drilling on the two properties encountered several gold-bearing sections in and near the fault zone, which is from 200 to 500 feet wide. Gold values range from low to high across fair widths, but their distribution is quite erratic making correlation into definite orebodies difficult. East Amphi has discontinued drilling as officials feel sufficient information is now on hand to warrant underground development. Underground exploration has also been recommended for Parbec and a shaft is likely to be sunk when governmental restrictions are removed.

P.J.R., Sherbrooke, Que.—Present indications are that the demands for war and domestic purposes will enable the operations of DOMINION STEEL & COAL CORP. LTD., and its subsidiaries to be carried on at a high level during the current year, the recent annual meeting was told by the president, Arthur Cross. With few exceptions the selling prices of steel products have remained at the pre-war levels in spite of very large increases in all costs of production, the president stated, and it is to be hoped that the Government will soon recognize the necessities of the situation and permit reasonable price adjustments to be made, particularly on such commodities as are being produced at a loss.

M. F., Calgary, Alta.—An extensive campaign of exploration and development on outside properties is being carried out by BROULAN PORCUPINE MINES in an effort to find and develop a new mine. Broulan is financing drilling operations at Porcupine Reef Gold Mines where results have been encouraging but further work is needed to determine ore possibilities of the property. Exploration at Ronnoco Gold Mines, being financed by Broulan, indicates the likelihood of developing a substantial tonnage of low-grade ore. Shaft sinking is planned for the Goldhawk Porcupine Mines, in the financing of which Broulan is participating. It also has a large share holding in Bonetal Gold Mines and is interested in the financing of Laroma Midlothian Mines, hence you will realize the company is trying to make progress. I agree that the future for Kerr Addison appears very promising and the price of the shares have advanced a couple of dollars recently, the stock being popular with investors both here and in the United States.

H.L.N., Newmarket, Ont.—Profits of DISHER STEEL CONSTRUCTION CO. for 1944 showed little change from the two previous years. Demands of war construction on materials and labor have declined sharply, states the president, C. E. Disher, and a continued tight situation in available supply of both, particularly labor, continues to restrict building. However, the plant is in excellent condition to participate in peacetime construction and prospects appear bright for a substantial demand although scarcity of materials and labor will restrict the volume that can be carried out for a time at least. Operating profit for 1944 was $46,644 against $45,929 for 1943 and $45,923 for 1942 and total net income was $19,347 or $1.55 per share of "A" stock, which is entitled to a cumulative dividend of $1.50 per annum, as against $19,045 or $1.52 per share earned in 1943 and $1.80 per share for 1942, when taxes were lighter. Retainable net income, excluding the refundable portion of taxes ($1,500 in 1944 and $2,008 in 1943), was equal to $1.43 per share "A" as compared with $1.36 per share for 1943. A dividend of $1.50 per share was again paid, leaving arrears at $9 per share.

A. W. D., Windsor, Ont.—As far as I am aware AMM GOLD MINES still retains the block of 500,000 shares of Pandora Cadillac Gold Mines received some years ago for a group of seven claims. The sum of $27,250 is also payable to Amm from 25% of the Pandora profits and its liability for the 150 ton mill was assumed. Pandora has been inactive owing to the scarcity of labor but is now preparing to resume work. The treasury has been provided with $30,000 to finance the proposed new drilling campaign. Amm also has a 90% interest in 10 other claims in Cadillac township but these have only had surface exploration and are not being explored at present.

K. C. W., North Bay, Ont.—BRAVO YELLOWKNIFE MINES is still in the prospect class. Diamond drilling is proceeding on a group in the south part of the Yellowknife field but I have not yet heard with what success. A strong shear zone on this ground adjoining Payne-Negus property on the south was opened by pits for 1,200 feet and cut in drilling to 400 feet depth. PARBEC MALARTIC has indicated several gold-bearing zones in diamond drilling. The gold distribution however, is quite erratic making correlation into definite orebodies difficult. For this reason underground exploration has been recommended and a shaft is likely to be sunk when governmental restrictions are removed.

For Income and Diversification

While the primary essential of every investment portfolio is a strong foundation of Victory Bonds, the trend of interest rates has necessitated diversification in many cases to provide adequate income. The following list offers attractive June investment opportunities:

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Dominion of Canada	3	1959/63	100.00	3.00
Province of Ontario	3	1952/54	102.00	2.70
Province of Nova Scotia	3	1957	100.00	3.00
Province of British Columbia	3	1956	99.75	3.02
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	3½	1970	100.00	3.50
Simpsons, Limited	3½	1960	101.75	3.35
Canada Steamship Lines, Limited	3½	1957	99.00	3.60
Simpsons, Limited	4½%	Preferred	101.00	4.46
United Corporations, Limited	Class "A"	Stock	30.00	5.00
Powell River Company Limited	Common	Stock	19.75	5.06
Mercury Mills Limited	Common	Stock	13.75	5.82

*Bond prices quoted "and accrued interest".

Additional information regarding any of these securities gladly furnished upon request.

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Final Upside Moves Ahead?

BY HARUSPEX

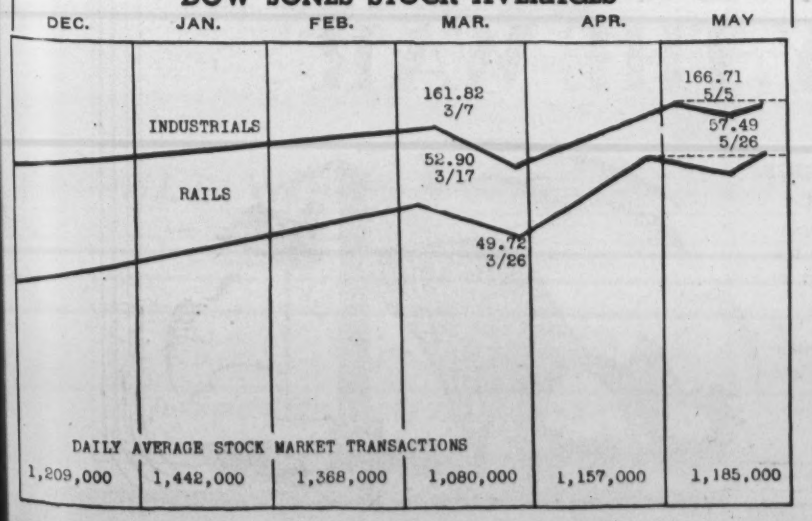
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Ability of the New York market, as reflected by the Dow Jones Railroad and Industrial Averages, to move into new high ground reconfirms as upward the short term trend from September, 1944, and the longer term trend from April, 1942. These upside penetrations are in keeping with volume indications, as pointed out in our Forecast of last week. Neither is such strength out of line with the more immediate pattern projected for the market following V-E Day, namely, one of short term strength reflecting psychological relief over winding up of the war with Germany and elimination of the German military menace. Current slow rate of cutbacks in war production — which augurs more drastic cuts in the U.S.A. in the last half of the year—has also been favorably received by the market.

After more than seven months of intermediate advance we have the feeling that the market is approaching its final upside maneuvers from which intermediate decline, and possibly primary decline, will be witnessed. If further, or culminating, strength is ahead, this could be evidenced by an advance to the 170 level or beyond on the industrial average. Under such circumstances, if witnessed at an early date, we would be disposed to add to cash reserves by way of stock sales. To those who prefer, rather than selling on strength as just advised, to risk the entire move out until technical evidences indicate it has definitely reversed downward, whether at 170 or some higher or lower figure, the cue would be to withhold selling awaiting a downward zigzag formation in the minor movement from new high levels above "A", which we shall point out in these Forecasts when and if it occurs.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

Some Questions That Come Before the Courts in Settling Claims

By GEORGE GILBERT

Not everyone who carries insurance of one kind or another realizes the importance of making sure that the premium payments are made strictly in accordance with the terms of the contract, so that there will be no doubt about the policy being in force when a claim arises.

While the Courts will apply the rule of liberal interpretation in favor of the insured where there is any uncertainty or ambiguity, this rule does not apply where the terms of the contract are so clearly stated that they can be construed only in one way.

IT IS well known that the great majority of claims under insurance policies are settled amicably without recourse to the law courts. As a rule, the insurance companies recognize that it is sound policy to avoid litigation if at all possible. There is no doubt that it is a very bad advertisement and drives business away if a company acquires a reputation of contesting claims in the courts instead of paying them promptly without being forced to do so. Accordingly, most companies are willing to stretch a point if necessary to satisfy a claimant rather than go to law, provided the amount is not large or there is no principle at stake.

Claims arise from time to time however, where liability is denied by the company issuing the policy and are taken to the courts for judicial determination. One of the questions which come up for decision in this way is whether the insurance was in force when the claim occurred or had lapsed for non-payment of premium. The importance of making sure that the premium to keep a policy is paid strictly in accordance with the terms of the contract should not be overlooked by the insured.

In one case action was taken to recover the death benefit of $1,000 under an accident policy issued to one Wm. A. Jackson and which called for a monthly premium of $3.75. It was provided that if default was made in the payment of the agreed premium, the subsequent acceptance of a premium by the company would reinstate the policy but only to cover accidental injury thereafter sustained.

Cover Limitation

In a clause in the policy it was also provided that the premium should not continue the insurance in force beyond the first day of the succeeding month, and, further, that any premium paid to the company for any period not covered by the policy would be returned upon request. On October 3, 1933, the insured was accidentally killed. It was contended by the insurance company that the premium which had been paid on the policy kept the policy in force only until October 1, 1933, and no longer, while the claimant contended that the payments which had been made continued the policy in force until October 9, 1933.

It was shown by the insured's renewal receipt card that the premiums during the previous eleven months were ordinarily paid within a few days following the first day of each month. The entries on the card relating to the last payment of $3.75 indicated that it was made on the 9th of the month and that the month to which it applied was September. Similar entries appeared on the card, giving the dates of the ten preceding payments and specifying the particular month to which each of such payments applied.

Judgment was given in favor of the claimant at the trial, and the insurance company appealed. The District Court of Appeal, reversing this judgment, held that the policy specifically provided that payment of a past due premium should not continue the insurance in force beyond "the first day of the succeeding month, "while it also provided that any premium paid to the company for any period not covered by the policy would be returned upon request.

Rule Not Applicable

It was held that the rule of liberal construction in favor of the insured can only have application when the policy presents some uncertainty or ambiguity; that the provisions of the policy were entirely clear and unambiguous; and that the payment of the past due premium on September 9 did "not continue the insurance in force beyond the first day of the succeeding month," to wit, October 1.

As under the terms of the policy the payment caused a reinstatement of the contract only to cover injuries sustained after September 9, the period between September 1 and September 9 was not covered; the insured, it was held, was entitled to a return of the premium paid for any period not covered by the policy. But the conclusion was that the policy was not in force on October 3 when the insured met his death. Judgment of trial court for claimant reversed. (56 Pacific (2d) 1264.)

In another case it was held by the Ontario Court of Appeal that where an accident insurance policy contains a clause providing that the insurance "shall not cover . . death . . . caused directly, wholly or partly by . . . intoxication," the onus is upon the insurance company, when the death was clearly caused by an accident as defined by the policy, to bring itself within the exclusion.

It was also held that where the circumstances of the death are such that if the insured were intoxicated he was guilty of a criminal offense, the insurance company must not only satisfy the court that the circumstances proved are consistent with the commission of an offense but are such as to be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion. Until more is known with certainty as to the proof of intoxication by blood tests, it is prudent, the court held, to confine the word "intoxication' to cases where recognizable symptoms of intoxication are observable; these tests, however, may be corroborative. Judgment of the trial judge in favor of the insurance company was accordingly reversed.

Concubine as Beneficiary

In another case the question of the right of a beneficiary, who was living with the insured as his common law wife but was in fact his concubine, to the proceeds of a fraternal benefit society certificate was involved. This action came before the Manitoba King's Bench Court. In the certificate she was named as beneficiary, "related to the said member as wife." On his death she had been living with him as concubine and housekeeper for twenty years, his legal wife having left him for her paramour.

It was held, (1) that a by-law of the society, forming part of the contract, which excluded a common law wife from death benefits did not exclude her: (2) she was in fact "dependent upon the member" within the meaning of the by-law; (3) such by-laws should be read in the light of the benevolent intentions of the society; (4) as between her claim and that of the legal wife, whose conduct had not been free from moral taint, the former's claim should prevail; (5) although by-law 29 gave the member's son the right to the insurance money in case there was "no widow," it did not say "no widow qualified to be a beneficiary," and therefore the existence of a widow in the present case bars the son's claim as alternative claimant; the payment by the society of the money into Court, with full notice of the facts, was a waiver by it of any objection to the claim by the named beneficiary, and the society was the only party entitled to object; the legal wife was not a party to the contract nor mentioned in it except as she was remotely and conditionally included under the by-laws.

On appeal this judgment was affirmed by the Manitoba Court of Appeal. (1944) I.D.L.R. 799.

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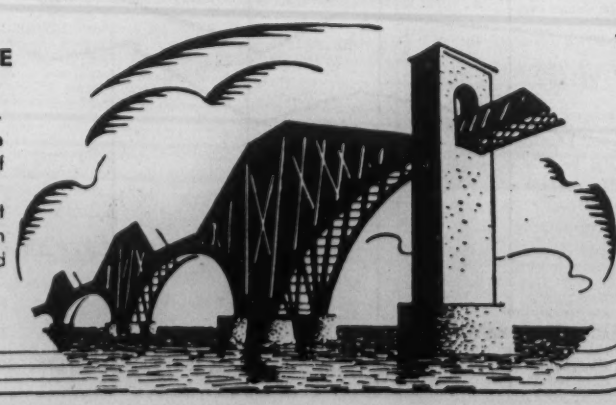

NEWS OF THE MINES

Renewal of Interest in the Far Northern District of Quebec

By JOHN M. GRANT

MUCH was heard nine years or so ago about the potentialities of the Chibougamau mineral district lying north of the Transcontinental railway in Northern Quebec, but lack of transportation and hydro-electric power handicapped extensive development. Today, the section then unofficially described as one of the greatest areas of related mineralized geological structure or formation ever discovered, has aroused a new surge of interest which promises considerable activity in the coming season.

•

Chibougamau, which to the Indians meant "Land of Promise," came into prominence as the locale of that valuable combination — gold and copper—and lying closer to the Atlantic tide-water than any other great metal field on the continent. Back in 1936 some 800 square miles were solidly staked and as then described by one mining writer there were outfits at almost every bend of every lake and river busily engaged on their claims with big interests working hardest of all. As he put it "there's gold in Chibougamau and there's more gold than copper."

•

Some of the Canadian mining giants were prominent in the field, with Consolidated Mining and Smelting Corporation well in the forefront. The late Sir Edward Beatty himself was said to be responsible for Smelters entering the field, as he saw in North-eastern Quebec the possibility of a metal kingdom in the east similar to the one his great subsidiary had built up close to the Pacific. Noranda Mines with its usual foresight was also early in the field.

•

The rival claims of railway interests was said to have delayed the choice of a route in Chibougamau, as well as the false premise that it was mainly a copper camp. The area is within 15 hours of Montreal by rail and plane and at the moment there seems every likelihood the province of Quebec will begin the construction of an all-reason road to the Chibougamau field this year. Years ago there was a tractor road to the western township and a continuation to the centre of Chibougamau along the old winter trail to Cache Bay. Some six years ago bridges were built along the route from St. Felicien on the C.N.R. to the mining section, approximately 150 miles, but much additional work remains to be done as regards widening, ditching, grading and gravelling. The possibility definitely exists that the proposed road is only the beginning of a project which will greatly extend transportation facilities in the far northern mineral belt of Quebec.

•

The projected roadway can be expected to give new impetus to the companies retaining properties in the area and when the season's work is summed up add immeasurably to the Province's present promise of impressive mineral growth. Such companies as Norbeau (Noranda Mines control), Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields (Consolidated Mining & Smelting principal shareholder), Obalski, Opemiska Copper, Bourbeau Lake and Scott Chibougamau, as well as others, are believed to have kept most, if not all their holdings in good standing. Of late new interests have been active in the field and while no definite rush has developed, quiet activity is reported which promises much for the season just opening up.

•

New mining listings on the Toronto Stock Exchange have been numerous recently with no less than six called for trading on one day. These were Bonville Gold Mines, Hayrand Mining and Development Company, Nib Yellowknife Mines, Marcus Gold Mines, Union Mining Corporation and Yellorex Mines. Bonville when incorporated last February took over the holdings of Bobjo Mines and adjacent acreage in Villebon township, Quebec. Kayrand has properties in the North West Territories, Dalquier, Villebon and Louvicourt townships, Quebec Nib Yellowknife has holdings in the main section of the Yellowknife area. Marcus holds six patented and eighteen unpatented claims in the Red Lake district. Union Mining Corporation is merging the assets and liabilities of Auriac Mines and Numaque Mining Company with its company. Yellorex Mines holds nine claims on the west shore of Yellowknife Bay.

•

Central Cadillac Mines, with a property of close to 700 acres lying between Wood Cadillac Mines and O'Brien Gold, has optioned the mine, mill and equipment of Wood Cadillac which made an assignment in 1943. The Wood Cadillac property of approximately 460 acres adjoins Central Cadillac on the east and has been developed by a shaft to 520 feet and winze to a depth of 1,000 feet. The property is equipped with a 225-ton mill. It is understood a combined operation of the two properties is projected which would warrant milling at the rate of 500 tons per day.

•

Norbeau Mines, had transportation and power been available, might have been brought into production before this. An orebody has been indicated for a length of 800 feet, a width of 4½ feet, to a depth of 500 feet and having an average value of better than $12 in gold to the ton. On the Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields property where development was financed by Consolidated Mining and Smelting there has been indicated on the Cedar Bay property 170,000 tons averaging 0.23 oz. gold and 1.95% copper, as well as a tonnage of lower grade ore. On the Merrill Island property diamond drilling indicated 200,000 tons to 350-foot depth averaging 0.10 oz. gold and 2% copper.

•

A net profit of $18,753 is reported by Golden Manitou Mines for 1944. The balance of the government-bank loan of $325,000 was repaid during the year, thus leaving only $425,000 series "B" bonds senior to the issued capital stock and retirement of these will commence during the current year. A contract has been made for the company's entire output of zinc concentrates for a period of three years from January 1, 1945. Ore reserves at the end of the year amounted to 988,121 tons, averaging 7.74% zinc, .045 oz. gold and 3.06 ozs. silver, all above the 960-foot level.

•

A high grade mine of moderate size is believed by officials of Transcontinental Resources to have been indicated on their Gold Crest claims in the Yellowknife area. It is estimated that this property may make a mine or about the same size and perhaps as good a grade as the Negus Mine. As soon as wartime restrictions on shaft sinking at new gold mines are removed it is planned to commence underground development at the property. Transcontinental Resources is reported to have secured a 50% interest in the outright cash purchase of a 300-ton mill gold mine in Northern British Columbia.

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Those who think in terms of past losses do not realize the difference between the great mining drive today as against anything they knew before the war.

The successes and failures of the 1920s, the ebb and flow in the 30s: The discoveries, the disappointments; the knowledge and experience gained, all contributed and led up to the mining break-through which started in the fall of 1943.

Solid achievement, clear across the country, even with war-time handicaps: Scores of potential mines made ready for shaft-sinking, and a host of excellent prospects waiting for the man-power which will soon be released. And, what is more, many companies with ample treasuries ready for action.

Our sponsored Companies are well financed and ably managed. Their properties are in various stages of exploration and development and their shares represent good opportunities for capital appreciation. We shall be glad to furnish detailed information on request.

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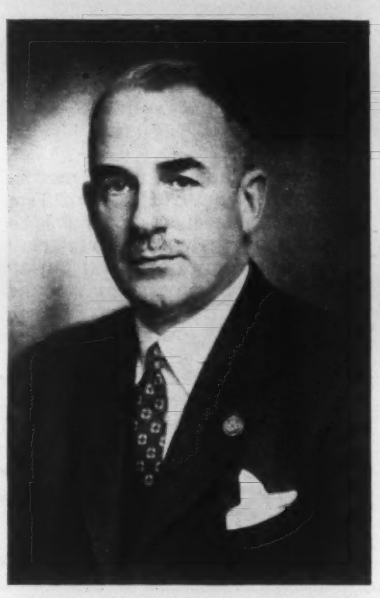

ROYDON M. BARBOUR, manager of Saturday Night Press, was elected president of the Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto at the Club's annual meeting in the Royal York Hotel.

ERIC F. THOMPSON, general agent, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Toronto, who has been elected President of the Empire Club of Canada for the season 1945-46.

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Company Reports

Hardware Mutuals

DURING the past year the two companies which form the organization known as the Federated Hardware Mutuals continued to make steady progress. The Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, increased its assets from $10,141,617 to $10,616,360. Its surplus as regards policyholders was increased from $3,702,351 to $3,736,854, while the net surplus over the guarantee fund of $200,000, unearned premium reserves, loss and other reserves and all other liabilities was increased from $3,502,356 to $3,536,854. The other company, the Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance company, with head office at Owatonna, Minnesota, increased its assets from $8,473,184 to $8,999,528. Its surplus as regards policyholders was increased from $2,067,799 to $2,133,578, while the net surplus over the guarantee fund of $200,000, unearned premium reserves, loss and other reserves and all other liabilities was increased from $1,864,799 to $1,933,578. These companies have been doing business in Canada since 1920 under Dominion registry and maintain deposits with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders.

New York Life

ON APRIL 12 of this year the New York Life Insurance Company, with head office at New York and Canadian headquarters at Toronto, was one hundred years old. Its 100th annual statement to policyholders, covering operations for the year ended December 31, 1944, shows total assets of $3,570,738,941, total liabilities of $3,339,881,618, and surplus funds held for general contingencies of $230,857,322. Of the assets, $2,786,704,388 consist of bonds; $71,985,551 of preferred and guaranteed stocks; $393,255,289 of first mortgages on real estate; $188,185,418 of policy loans and premium notes; $35,976,144 of real estate; $24,123,581 of real estate; $38,387,783 of cash on hand or in banks; $24,123,581 of interest and rents due and accrued; $30,692,338 of deferred and uncollected premiums; and $1,428,447 of other assets. During the past fifty years its annual payments to policyholders and beneficiaries have increased from $15,665,003 to $182,029,816; its insurance in force from $813,294,160 to $7,644,703,439, and its assets from $162,011,770 to $3,570,738,940. The company has been doing business in Canada since 1886, and has won a secure place in the confidence of the insuring public in this countty.

Western Grocers

IN commenting at the annual meeting of shareholders of Western Grocers Ltd., held in Winnipeg, on operating results for the past year and on early prospects, W. P. Riley, president of the company, states that trading for current year to date exhibits a volume of business and a net profit fully equal to the corresponding part of 1944.

"The outcome of the year's operations," Mr. Riley said, "may be summed up as a pleasing increase in the volume of business, which, while accompanied by a reduction in the percentage of gross profit obtained, nevertheless resulted in an improvement in the sum of the net profit transferred to earned surplus, despite large provision for taxation.

"Suppose we compare 1939 with 1944, this is the picture we see: sales almost doubled; the percentage of gross profit down; provision for taxation 5½ times as large; net transferred to Earned Surplus and available for dividends 1½ times as large."

I. O. F.

ONE leading fraternal society which has long recognized that liberal benefits to members must be based upon a sound actuarial and financial foundation is the Independent Order of Foresters, with head office at Toronto. In 1944 it increased its mortuary reserves by $1,025,000 to $40,156,964, while its surplus over reserves and all liabilities was increased by $136,550 to $3,255,319. Its membership was increased during the year by 1,266, and its insurance in force was increased by $1,370,139 to $102,622,467. Its assets were increased by $882,693 to $46,582,327. The rate of interest earned on its assets in 1944 was 4.46 per cent, while the reserves are maintained on a 3 per cent basis, so that it will be able to continue its policy of investing only in the highest grade securities, notwithstanding their present low interest yield.

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VINCENT MINING CORPORATION

Limited

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized	5,000,000 shares
Issued	1,999,900 shares
In Treasury	3,000,100 shares

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C. O. STEE . . . . *Vice-President*

G. M. WILTON, *Director*
ROBERT HUGHES, *Director*
R. L. LeLIEVER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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M. G. RHYNAS, *General Manager*

Vincent Mining Corporation Limited controls and manages a large group of mining companies, mining properties and industrial operations. Upon recommendations made by its Engineering Staff it stakes and acquires mining claims and supplies funds for the initial work.

Portfolio of Vincent Mining Corporation holdings and other information on request.

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